

FIRE KILLS SIX MEN.

WALL COLLAPSES IN A MINNEAPOLIS BLAZE.

Worst in Many Years—Four Blocks in 'Risco Destroyed—Valued at \$2,000,000—Flames Rage for Four Hours, Fanned by a High Wind.

Loss Placed at \$200,000.

Six men were killed and ten hurt Thursday night in the most disastrous fire which has visited Minneapolis since the old Tribune building conflagration, when the fire-story brick building at 240 and 242 First Avenue south, in which was the McDonald crockery store, was destroyed. The fire broke out at 11 o'clock and burst forth with a sudden violence, which defied restraint. The building was full of straw used in packing the china and the flames fed upon this and swelled to gigantic proportions. They leaped above the walls and burst in waves of fire over the roof. The entire fire department of the city was called out and heroic measures were used by the firemen to stay the terrible tide. First Avenue and Third street were filled with spectators, who watched the awful sight. Suddenly while they looked the south wall tottered and fell with a sudden crash. A murmur of agony went up from the throng who had but a moment before seen a squad of firemen run into the alley with a quantity of hose and turn six streams of water on the walls and into the windows. Sixteen men were under that wall, which they were dragged out six were dead and others seriously injured.

The property loss consisted of the entire demolition of the building occupied by McDonald Brothers, dealers in crockery, chinaware, glassware, silverware and gas fixtures. The building was a five-story brick wall and wooden interior frame-work, and was well stocked. The fire originated in the boxes and packing stored in the rear of the building and was beyond the power of the fire department to control. At a few minutes before midnight the walls fell, one side wall falling in and the other falling over into the street, where the firemen were at work. The loss will aggregate over \$200,000; insurance unknown.

The first evidence of the coming disaster was the discovery of smoke from the rear portion of the building at 10:40 o'clock. Several alarms were turned in, but the firemen were unable to reach the building in time. For nearly half an hour fire burned within the walls and roof of the building. It broke out first on the alley nearest Third street, at the door near the rear.

The firemen could clearly see that the flames were under full headway in the back part of the building, near the rear wall. All this while the front was still dark, only a slight escape of smoke from the doors and windows betraying the fierce conflict of the elements within. So the great store stood for fully twenty minutes, a vortex of flame within and a cold and dark exterior. The firemen themselves in their efforts to get the flames to play upon the flames opened the building, currents of air that changed the suppressed fierceness and sent its tongues through the roof and the windows, casting a lurid light on the surrounding scene.

MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Fire in San Francisco Destroys Property Worth at Least \$2,000,000.

The manufacturing district of San Francisco was swept by a fire Thursday night that caused a total loss of at least \$2,000,000. Shortly before 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of the San Francisco box factory, located on the corner of Fifth and Bryant streets. The factory was a two-story frame building filled with inflammable material. The flames spread rapidly and it soon became evident that a serious conflagration was threatened. Within a few minutes the entire east end of the block, bounded by Brannan and Bryant streets, was also the victim of a fire. A strong southerly wind was blowing and it was deemed necessary to turn in another alarm. The flames soon spread all over the block, destroying in a few minutes the yards of the Spring Valley water works and the furniture factory of H. Bauer, the box factory of Korber Bros. at 723 Bryant street, also the stable of H. Washburn at 657 Bryant street. The carriage factory of G. W. Helan and the soda factory of J. Horstmann were all destroyed in short order.

The high wind which fanned the flames and swept them on drove the firemen back by degrees, and the situation became critical. By 6:45 the whole block bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Brannan and Bryant streets was destroyed with the exception of the machine shops on the corner of Fourth and Bryant. At that hour the fire was spreading toward Blum street, sweeping on its way the lumber yard of Van Wert on the corner of Fourth and Brannan, the Meekhan Lumber Company's yard on Brannan street and various small machine shops and tenements. The intense heat made it difficult to utilize to its full capacity the water supply, which was anything but sufficient, owing to the unusual number of hydrants called into play all over the district. The water, however, rendered most efficient service, furnishing a jet of water which could be rendered serviceable where the other streams thrown upon the flames were turned into steam when they had barely left the nozzle. At 8:50 p. m. the entire block bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Blum and Brannan streets was a mass of ruins. The fire had reached the Overland Transfer Company's brick freight warehouse and the hardware store of Baker & Hamilton. These brick buildings temporarily checked the flames. The wind was blowing a gale and the sparks were carried for blocks, greatly increasing the danger.

One death is reported. A Miss Givley, while attempting to save some of her belongings, was covered with burning oil and burned to death. A number of people received injuries from the falling walls and the flying timbers. The people in the fire district were terror-stricken. Most of them are of the poorer classes and were making great efforts to save their small belongings. Express wagons and drays were at a premium and people were moving a few blocks away from the fire. Probably 100,000 people were gathered at the fire, and the police were powerless to keep them away. The fire was so hot, however, that the unmanageable crowd did not get near enough to be in serious danger.

At a late hour the fire department got the fire under control. The wind shifted to the southwest, driving the flames back over the burned area. Over 100 families have lost their homes and all their possessions.

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

International Supreme Lodge Holds Its Biennial Session in Boston.

The biennial sessions of the International Supreme lodge of the Order of Good Templars was held in Boston last week with a large attendance, at least 5,000 delegates being present. The Good Templars organization is by far the largest temperance organization now in existence, having a total membership of 700,000, of whom 450,000 belong to the adult branch of the order. The original lodge was organized in Oneida County, New York, in 1851, with a band of young men, among whom was ex-Postmaster General James, the movement had a marvelous growth. It has since extended to Africa, Asia and even Australia, where some of the best lodges of the order now exist. At the last international grand lodge, held in Des Moines, there was a spirited contest for the honor of the grand lodge this year between Sydney and Boston. There are now established no less than eighty-five grand lodges, with over 13,000 subordinate lodges and temples, and the international supreme lodge is composed of representatives from these bodies. The rituals have been translated into sixteen different languages, and its strength is shown by a membership of 246,346 adults and 52,747 juveniles in the United States alone, while England, by the last reports, has 207,193 adults and 103,744 members of the juvenile branch, and British North America, a membership of 38,030. Even in frigid Iceland it has secured a foothold, with over twenty lodges.

The pledge of the order is that a member will not take, buy, sell, furnish or cause to be furnished to others as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and in all honorable ways will discountenance the use thereof in society. The doors of the lodges are open to persons of all races and nationalities, and the members are in effect banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in total abstinence work. The ritual is largely made up from Scriptural texts and has been translated into eleven different languages. The Good Templars' organization was the first of all temperance bodies to recognize woman as fully the equal of man in the work of the order, and there is not the slightest doubt that it is largely due to this that its growth was so immediate and has been constant.

One of the most interesting of all Good Templars is Dr. Oronhyatekha, the Canadian Indian, who for some years was the world's Good Templar, and was succeeded at the last grand lodge by Dr. Delos H. Mann, of Brooklyn, present incumbent of that high office.

Gen. Wade Hampton, in an interview at Portland, Ore., declared himself for sound money.

Congressman C. A. Towne says he is considering the calling of a silver convention in Minnesota.

The silverite conference at Topeka, Kan., appointed a committee to take steps towards calling a State convention.

Replies to a circular letter sent out to 130 Democratic editors of Ohio show that 90 favor free silver and the other 40 are divided in their views.

Senator Quay is unable to leave his room at a Harrisburg hotel, but is directing his campaign for chairman of the State committee from there.

At the Oklahoma silver convention W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, scored the Republican National League for refusing to discuss silver at the Cleveland meeting.

J. W. Farris, chairman of the Laclede (Mo.) Democratic committee, says if the State convention refuses to summon a monetary convention he will issue the call.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, who may be the standard bearer for the Democrats this year, has come out for free silver and a literal interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

Gen. Warner, who has arrived at his home in Marietta, O., says: "There is no trouble about the West. Nobody but an out-and-out silver man can carry a State west of the Missouri next year."

A canvass of the Republican papers of Kansas shows that out of 102, 17 are for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, while 85 stand on the money plank of the last Republican national platform.

Senators Harris, Jones and Turpie, empowered by the recent free silver convention at Memphis to form a national bi-metallic Democratic league, have issued a call for a national gathering to be held in Washington Aug. 14.

Thunder storms and lightning continue with fatal results in different parts of Austria-Hungary. Two persons were killed near Funcherichen, and two girls were killed and ten persons and 135 head of cattle destroyed between Bekes and Csaka.

On Donaldson creek, about twelve miles from Inery, Ky., two young brothers named Chapman killed James Rowe in a quarrel about Rowe's wife.

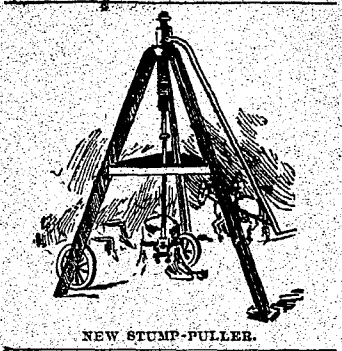
Edmond Griffith and Thomas Davis were killed by a premature explosion near Massillon, O.

HELPFUL FARM HINTS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

A Simple and Thoroughly Effective Stump Puller—Fencing Haystacks—How to Arrange Trees for Three-Horse Plowing—Agricultural Notes.

A New Stump Puller. The accompanying illustration hardly needs a verbal description to make it understood. The puller has a wheel on each of two legs to facilitate moving it about; on the third leg is a swiveled shoe. When it is to be used the lifting shaft is secured to the stump, a horse,



NEW STUMP PULLER.

or other draught animal, is hitched to the lever attached to the cap at the head of the shaft and the revolution of the cap turns the shaft upon a strong thread. It is said that a stump may be raised four and a half inches at every revolution of the lever, or sweep, and that the work is always satisfactorily done.

Era of the Small Farm.

The man with a small farm is the most independent of the whole human family. He produces all that his family requires, and supplies a surplus to his neighbors in the adjoining cities and towns. The market is made better, says Joel Shoenmaker, in the Connecticut Farmer, because so many small farmers compete and vie with each other for the honors in business. Small farms are better cared for; the health of the people living upon and around small farms is better because of better sanitary regulations. The facilities for schools, society and other moral and educational advantages are doubled by the existence of small farms. A new era has come and is rapidly gaining progress in the West and East, and that is the era of the small farm.

Destroying Potato Beetles.

It is useless to apply Paris green to the potato plants to kill the beetles. One in a hundred may sometimes eat, but their chief business is propagation. In the attempts to destroy them with poisons stronger and stronger preparations of Paris green are used, and as the young foliage is very tender, it is often quite as much injured by the poison as it would be by the potato larva. The potato beetles in sunny weather are always on the upper or sunny side of the leaf. It is easier to knock them into pans containing water with a little kerosene oil on its surface. This will prevent them from flying away and escaping. It is time to begin using the poison when the first crop of larva are ready to hatch.

Fencing Stacks.

Ideal farming does not require stacks to be fenced to protect them from cattle, for it is not considered good practice as a rule to pasture meadows in the fall. But it sometimes happens that it is most convenient to place stacks in fields where they are obliged to be protected from stock by a temporary fence of rails around each stack. Where this is done, if the corners of the temporary



SECURE STACK FENCE.

fence are cross-stacked or stacked and capped when the stack is made in the winter, the stacks will be found frozen in the ground, which generally necessitates breaking or chopping them off. A better way of securing the corners of such a fence is to bind them by placing a rail on each side of a corner, one end resting on the ground close to the fence and the other locking into the corner as shown in the illustration. By this means the fence is well secured to withstand severe winds and the crowding of cattle, and when moved rarely found frozen in—American Agriculturist.

Profit in Hens.

Mr. Samuel Ryman is a farmer who lives a few miles from the office of Farm News. He keeps chickens because he finds them profitable. Last year he had a flock of two hundred hens, and from these he got 2,355 dozens of eggs, for which he received over \$300 in the market at Springfield. Mr. Ryman keeps mixed breeds and gives them good care, and he keeps track of what he receives in return for that care, and knows that keeping a good-sized flock of poultry pays him. His hens average \$1.50 each for the year, and counting their feed at 50 cents, the profit was \$1.00 apiece. He feeds good, sound wheat in the morning, ten quarts to two hundred hens, and gives them all the milk they want. Wheat and milk are the principal things the hens get, and the number of eggs they produce shows that these are good things for laying hens.

Thorough Farm Work Pays.

Thorough work from the first costs something more, but it pays best when the crop comes to be harvested, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The mistake of the poor farmer is often seen in his

attempts to grow the crops that cost the least labor. It is such crops that never pay very largely, because there are too many farmers in that kind of competition. It is in farming, as it is in every other kind of business, that the extra work, which is more than most will attempt, pays the best.

To Eradicate the Weeds.

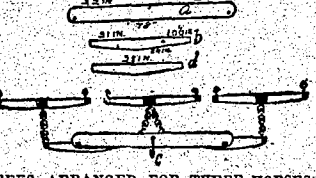
For the complete eradication of weeds Professor Lyster says, in the Philadelphia Ledger: "The production of seeds must be prevented, and if the plant is a biennial or perennial, the root stock must be killed. The processes by which this may be done are comparatively simple, and in no case are they impracticable. But, in the case of weeds that are widely distributed, the conditions under which many of them occur are such that the farming community regards their extermination as impossible, and we can only hope for their reduction to comparative harmlessness. A species newly introduced might doubtless be eradicated if taken in time. Each landowner should be on the watch for new plants and learn their character, if possible, before they become established and assert themselves as aggressive weeds on his farm."

Shallow Cultivation of Corn.

Deep cultivation simply means root-pruning the corn. The Illinois Experiment Station has made a very exhaustive study of this very question, and the conclusions are, after years of comparative experiment, that shallow cultivation has never failed to give larger yield than deep cultivation, the difference being for five years within a fraction of six bushels per acre. Deep cultivation often causes a loss of twenty-five per cent. in the crop. What a difference in the corn crop of the country it would make if general care was had not to root-prune the corn!

Three Horse Draft for Plowing.

Make two pieces (a) from good tough oak 1 inch thick. Then make two pieces (b) from 1 1/2 inch similar oak. Use 1 foot chain in place as shown at (c) and a large clevis in the center made to go over outside of both top and bottom and extending back to within 6 inches of the wood to allow free turning or free play when one outside horse gets ahead of the opposite horse. Whit-fletches (d), 2 foot 4 inches in length



TREES ARRANGED FOR THREE HORSES.

are about right. Use 1/2 inch bolts at the ends and a large washer placed at the top and bottom of equalizers when bolts pass through prevents friction. Should it spring together at the center, place a 1 inch bolt between the upper and lower pieces of double tree back of the large clevis pin. Use extra cross lines running over back of middle horse instead of trying the heads together.—Farm and Home.

Useless Farm Horses.

The worst thing one can do is to feed horses for which he has no use. But when the farmer only needs the two horses, what kind should they be? This depends a great deal upon the soil of his farm, says the National Stockman. If his soil is loose and easy to farm, a pair of horses weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 is the kind he should keep, while on the other hand, if his soil is not easy to farm and it requires a big, strong, steady team to do his plowing, this is the kind he should have.

Keep Cows and Hogs Together.

No animal fits in so well with the cow as the hog, for no animal is so well adapted to utilize the by-products of the dairy. Where selling milk is the only object of the dairymen, says the Practical Dairymen, there is no need to keep anything except cows, but where making butter is the aim, there is more or less skim-milk and buttermilk which must be utilized in some way.

Vegetables Fresh from the Garden.

Vegetables fresh from the garden promote good health and are much better than can be bought half-wilted and lacking flavor. Many a town lot could be made to produce enough for a small family at the cost of a small amount of labor. It is surprising how much can be grown on a very small plot if it is carefully managed.

Window Plants.

All plants growing in the house should have their leaves washed occasionally with warm soapy water, using a small soft sponge. Only in this way can they be thoroughly cleansed of dust and dirt, which otherwise stop up the pores of the leaves and thus kill or seriously injure the plants.

Milking a Cow Clean.

To milk a cow "clean" has always been the ambition of the milkster, and when that end was attained he was perfectly satisfied. But to milk a cow in a cleanly way, although of equal importance, does not, in a large percentage of cases, come within the scope of my observation.

Fat Ratio to Solids in Milk.

With regard to the relationship between the different constituents of milk, it would seem that there is a clear relationship between the fat and the solids not fat. Thus, it will be generally found that a milk rich in fat is also rich in solids not fat, and vice versa.

Young Tea Roses.

In classifying young tea roses, I should say that a first-class plant in a 2 1/2-inch pot should have not less than twenty perfect, healthy leaflets; a second-class not less than fifteen; and a third-class not less than ten.

ROSEBURY GOES OUT.

ENGLISH PREMIER TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

Lord Salisbury, the Former Tory Leader, Called in—Irish Leaders Are Profoundly Disgusted with the Present Turn of Affairs at London.

Crisis in Great Britain.

Lord Rosebery tendered his resignation to the queen during his recent visit to Windsor. He advised the queen to send for Lord Salisbury. The former Tory premier went down to Windsor and accepted the task of forming a government in the present parliament. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt announced the resignation of the liberal ministry from their respective homes Monday afternoon.

By a technical ruse, almost impossible to explain to American readers because of the totally different procedure in parliament as compared with the American Congress, the ministry will avoid declaring itself before the present parliament and thus a dissolution and general election within the next three weeks. If this is successful the real purposes of the resignation of the liberal ministry will be defeated. This was to compel the Tories to submit a policy to parliament before going to the country. Whether or not the liberals can checkmate this programme remains to be seen. If they still have a majority they can possibly do so. Certainly the next few weeks will make an epoch in the parliamentary history of Great Britain, since Lord Rosebery cannot now withdraw his resignation. The Irish leaders are urging their liberal allies to stand firm in demanding a declaration in parliament of the Tory program. The truth is, however, that they are profoundly disgusted with the situation.

Rosebery's Brief Term as Premier.

Earl Rosebery was offered the office of prime minister by the queen on March 3, 1894. Mr. Gladstone having offered his resignation on account of his failing eyesight. Lord Rosebery had occupied the position of foreign secretary in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet and had been prominently concerned for ten years past as the probable successor of Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the liberal party when the time for the retirement of that gentleman should come. About the only objection urged against the appointment as premier was that the leader of the party should be a member of the house of commons and that the party cannot be managed from the house of lords. Lord Rosebery, upon assuming the premiership, took the place of first lord of the treasury in the cabinet and called the Earl of Kimberley to succeed himself as foreign secretary. The retirement of Mr. Gladstone was considered a severe strain upon the government, and many persons looked for the defeat of the liberals and the resignation of the cabinet at that time.

RESULTS IN TWO DEATHS.

Accident on the Whiteback Christopher Columbus.

The result of the accident on the whale-back steamer Christopher Columbus on a voyage from Milwaukee to Chicago Saturday night was the death of two men, fatal injury to another, three seriously scalded and seven slightly burned. The accident was caused by the bursting of a steam pipe. It was the homeward run of the whaleback in its opening summer excursion to Milwaukee. About 350 souls were aboard. Flying flags, with music and dancing, was the order of the evening.

The accident on the Christopher Columbus, according to the engineering authorities, is one of the unaccountable things that occasionally occur in steam plants. A cast-iron pipe eight inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch thick suddenly cracked around its entire circumference under a steam pressure of less than 135 pounds, after having previously stood a test pressure of 235 pounds to the inch. The stories of the accident being caused by straining in a race with the Virginia are denied by every officer of the Columbus.

The circumstances, as related by the boat's officers, were as follows: The cylinders of the engine were entirely new, and it would be destructive and dangerous to run them at high speed until the parts wore down. Two representatives of the engine builders were on board and constantly reminded the engineers not to use speed. Chief Engineer Webster says the speed was ninety revolutions, whereas the boat has made 130 a minute, and steam pressure was 100 pounds to the square inch, while the government allows 170. Captain Robert Smith says that he had reckoned the speed just before the explosion and it was about sixteen miles an hour. The whaleback has made twenty-five miles an hour. As further evidence of the fact that there was no race, the statement is made that the Virginia had passed the whaleback and was two miles ahead.

Newspaper Paragraphs.

Rich gold fields have been found on Boggy creek, Okla.

Cocle Paul Chandron de Brailles, head of a well-known champagne firm, is dead at Epernay, France.

John Brown was killed by T. B. Bacon during a dispute about a team of mules near Emporia, Kan.

Jean Grenier, of Minneapolis, Minn., has disappeared at Montreal. He had \$2,000 in a belt on his body.

Mrs. Mary McCoy was struck by a Burlington train at St. Joseph, Mo., and so badly mangled she will die.

The distinguished guests who sat around the table at the banquet given by the city of Chicago in honor of the late Governor of Illinois, were: Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, and his wife; John D. Rockefeller, ex-President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and his wife; and R. T. Tyler, ex-Governor of Illinois.

Freiherr von Bergen, the German minister to Guatemala, has been gazetted German minister to the republics of Central America.

Two vandals entered the Thaddeus gallery on Bond street, London, and mutilated a life-size portrait of Gladstone. They escaped without difficulty.

Abbott & Katz's brewery at Brooklyn was seized by internal revenue officers. It is alleged that revenue stamps were used a second time upon beer kegs. The brewery is valued at \$600,000, and before the proprietors can regain possession they will have to put up a bond of \$100,000.

INDIANA'S FIRST CENTURY.

Plans for a Great Celebration Proposed by the State of Indiana.

The year 1900 witnessed the separation of what is now the State of Indiana from the Northwest territory and the organization of the territory of Indiana, and it has been decreed that the centennial anniversary of this first step towards Statehood shall be fittingly celebrated by the giving over of a week or more to displays showing the march of progress during the hundred and distinct existence.

The first step to this end was taken by the recent session of the General Assembly in the adoption of a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a commission, to consist of four members from the State at large and two from each congressional district, which should examine and report to the Legislature at its next meeting some suitable plans for the celebration of the event. It was the sentiment of the Legislature that adopted the resolutions that the celebration should be arranged upon the broadest possible basis and made to include protracted exercises in connection with displays of every kind, indicating the progress that has been made in the first century of Indiana's separate existence. Pursuant to the resolution Gov. Matthews has announced the following commissioners, the members of the body being equally divided between the two great political parties:

For the State at large—Eli Lilly and E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis; Hugh Dougherty, Bluffton, and DeFoe Skinner, Valparaiso.

First Congressional District—Philip Fry, Evansville; James Burket, Cannelton.

Second—T. B. Buskirk, Paoli; John Weathers, Leavenworth.

Third—Charles L. Jewett, New Albany; H. C. Hobbs, Salem.

Fourth—John H. Russ, Lawrenceburg; Will Cumback, Greensburg.

Fifth—John W. Cravens, Bloomington; J. L. Irwin, Columbus.

Sixth—A. W. Brady, Muncie; James N. Huston, Connersville.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

Seventh—U. S. Jackson, Greenfield; Charles T. Doxy, Anderson.

Eighth—T. J. Mason, Sullivan; Frank McKee, Terre Haute.

Ninth—Eli Marvin, Frankfort; C. O. Shilley, Kokomo.

Tenth—M. M. Hathaway, Winamac; J. C. Hadley, Logansport.

Eleventh—H. B. Smith, Hartford City; E. B. Goldthwaite, Marion.

Twelfth—Charles McCullough, Fort Wayne; S. A. Woods, Angola.

Thirteenth—James A. Arthur, Goshen; George W. Matthews, South Bend.

HARDIN IS THE WINNER.

Nominated by the Kentucky Democrats for the Governorship.

P. W. Hardin, of Mercer County, was nominated for Governor by the Kentucky Democratic State convention at Louisville. Only one ballot was necessary. Hardin receiving 468 1/2 votes, against 368 cast for Cassius M. Clay, Jr., his only serious opponent. Sixty-nine scattering votes were cast, 4 being for Henry Watterson and three for Gov. Buckner, but they were entirely complimentary and thrown by the majority who objected to Hardin's position on the financial question but did not care to vote for Clay. The financial plan adopted was somewhat of a straddle. It reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1892 and added commendation of the President and Secretary Carlisle for their wise and statesmanlike management of public affairs. The minority report was amended by the silver men to read simply as an endorsement of the Chicago platform. Congressman Clardy declared that he would not support a ticket nominated on any other platform than this.

Reynold adopting the platform absolutely nothing was done at the day session. The disorder at all times was great, and once or twice it seemed like there would be a fight. Both Clay and Hardin made speeches after the result was announced. Clay urged the party to vote for his competitor, saying the State could not afford to have a Republican control. He declared himself for "sound money and Grover Cleveland." Hardin thankfully accepted the nomination and sat down. R. T. Tyler was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

At Webster City, a suburb of St. Louis, Dr. Frank Seille shot and killed Mrs. Jane Peterson, his sister-in-law, and her sister, Mrs. Horish, and then completed his murderous work by fatally shooting himself. They had quarreled over a trivial division of property.

The Westinghouse Machine Company voted to increase its bonded indebtedness \$350,000 to pay for the new works at Brighton, Pa.

Mary Montgomery, aged 23, of Sunny Hill, Ill., took poison and died. No cause known.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

Seventh—U. S. Jackson, Greenfield; Charles T. Doxy, Anderson.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff.....Wm. S. Chalker
Clerk.....James W. Hart
Legislator.....John Hanna
Treasurer.....Wm. W. Palmer
Prosecuting Attorney.....Wm. O. Johnson
Judge of Probate.....Wm. O. Johnson
C. C. Corcoran, Esq., District Attorney
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanshan

SUPERVISORS.
Grove Township.....Thos. Wakeley
South Branch.....Hubert H. H. H.
Beaver Creek.....Washington Steward
Angie Forest.....F. Hoyt
Grayling.....G. W. Palmer
Frederick.....J. Higgins
Ball.....J. Higgins
Blaine.....J. Higgins
Center Plain.....J. B. Carter

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 1/2 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hentzky, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

H. THUMLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. BEBECCA WIDLEY, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN F. HUM, H. F.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLINS, MICHIGAN.
IN A FIERY FURNACE.

TWO ARE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

Fighting Expected at Formosa-Dun & Co.'s Report of Trade-Unionism Short of Cash-Tragedy in a Memphis Methodist Church.

Fatal Sunday Fire.

Fire in the three-story building occupied by the Hubley Manufacturing and Supply Company, at Worcester, Mass., Sunday morning, caused the total loss of the structure, most of the stock and the death of two firemen and injuries to seven others. Captain Brown, who was in the building when it was struck by a line of hose and went to the third floor up the stairs, with it all the men, some fifteen in number. They were carried down to the cellar, and there plunged into the burning ruins. Deputy Chief Coleman had gone up a ladder on the outside of the building to order the firemen out, as there was danger of the collapse of the floors, and he was caught and carried down with the others. Some other firemen who were near the windows caught the girls and saved themselves. There were large quantities of goods stored in the building and the fire started from spontaneous combustion. Second and third alarms were given, and the department had much difficulty in keeping the flames from spreading to a number of adjoining tenement houses. The loss will be only about \$6,000.

SHOT DEAD IN A CHURCH.

Arthur Downs Killed as a Result of a Factional Quarrel.
Early Friday morning Arthur Downs, a member of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, was shot and killed by an opponent of his in the church. The congregation was present at the trial of Downs and his wife, charged with living together without being married. The charges were preferred by Deacon Glover, who was the pastor of the church. Mrs. Downs was mixed up in the matter. She pushed Mrs. Downs away. Downs rushed in and pulled his coat off, but before he could take a hand Choate drew a revolver and shot him through the heart. Choate was captured through the heart. Choate was captured through the heart. Choate was captured through the heart.

Government Finances.

The fiscal year of the government has closed. The deficit is about \$45,500,000. Secretary Carlisle's estimate last December of the probable deficit was \$20,000,000, but he expected \$20,000,000 from the income tax and \$6,000,000 from sugar duties that have not been received. The receipts from customs will aggregate about \$132,000,000, or \$3,000,000 more than Mr. Carlisle expected. This is the estimate which included sugar duties. From internal revenue the receipts will reach \$142,000,000, and this sum is \$23,000,000 less than the Secretary estimated. This is the estimate which included the income tax. The revenue from the income tax will be about \$11,000,000, and aggregate about \$11,000,000.

Business Improves.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Business is better, although the crop outlook affecting prospects beyond the near future is a little less distinct. There is more ground for doubt about winter wheat and cotton than a week ago, and thrashing receipts are comparatively low, though the prospects for spring wheat are exceedingly good. The price, a quarter of a cent lower for the week, is beyond mistake too low, if the latest impressions of injury to winter wheat are correct."

St. Louis Has a Peculiar Ambition.

Fred H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., was at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the interest of a committee of fifty, with headquarters in New York City, which is investigating the liquor question from an impartial standpoint. Mr. Wines said: "In St. Louis, was surprised to find the belief that that city in order to successfully compete with Chicago, must become as wicked a city as Chicago is."

Topke Lawyer Whipped.

At Topke, Kan., Richard Hagens, a steward of the Topke Club, an organization composed of the leading business and professional men of the city, met Lawyer S. B. Isenhardt on the street, knocked him down and pounded him severely. In a trial Lawyer Isenhardt referred to Steward Hagens as a disreputable man, whose evidence should be taken with allowance.

British Guard Withdrawn.

The British admiral has withdrawn the guard from the island of Formosa, and has offered to take foreigners aboard his ships. The German admiral has made a similar offer to Germans. It is believed that the reason for this action is that it is expedient to retain the guard with the Japanese forces advancing and fighting probable.

Snatched the Bank Book.

The young woman cashier of Chesholm & Logie, a Hamilton, Ont., law firm, while going to the bank was robbed of the firm's bank-book and \$2,700 in cash and checks. While passing along King street a man rushed out from an alleyway, snatched the book from her hand, and made his escape.

Mail Thief Sentenced.

At Covington, Ky., Judge Taft sentenced Edward Crittenden, a grandson of ex-Gov. Crittenden, to eighteen months for failing mail matter at the Frankfort post-office where he was employed. Crittenden fled to Canada, whence he was returned by the Canadian officials.

Rain-Making a Fraud.

"Rainmaker" Frank Melbourne has confessed to a Cleveland reporter that his performance in the West several years ago was a humbug.

White Is Made Chief.

Martin J. White, of Chicago, was formally appointed chief of police of Omaha Monday night and filed his acceptance. He will take charge at once. This move was made necessary by the complete demoralization of the local police force by outside forces.

Trolley Car Accident.

The fast mail train on the West Pennsylvania road collided with an electric car on the Sharpsburg and Citizens line at Sharpsburg, Pa., and five people were injured. There were about thirty passengers in the car and the accident occurred at a crossing.

NEW FLOT AGAINST HAWAII.

John A. King, Watson to Take a Cargo of Arms for the Royalists.

The schooner J. W. Watson, which sailed from Seattle, Wash., with 575,000 feet of lumber for Honolulu, intended to take on board a cargo of arms and ammunition of Cape Plattery. A large shipment of arms and ammunition is now either stored or cached at various points in the vicinity of Ewer and Whiteman. After the Watson leaves Cape Plattery it is said that she will dump her big cargo of lumber into the sea and take on board the contraband cargo and head for a small island in the Hawaiian group. If her plans do not miscarry, an insurance policy may be expected to follow. A bold scheme is said to have been hatched by the Government recently. It is said that some San Francisco shippers and a woman in Honolulu who is worth \$2,000,000 proposed fitting out a schooner at that port with heavy guns and small arms and then to go to a small island in the Hawaiian group and fortify themselves. It was calculated that the strength of the royalists and the supposed allies of ex-Queen Liliuokalani in San Francisco would help out the scheme. It is also said a certain man in Seattle, well known for his fighting ability, was offered command of the expedition at a salary of \$350 per month. If successful he was to have a high position under the royal government. A Washington dispatch says it is probable that the Government authorities concerned in the execution of the neutrality laws will have to turn their attention to the reported filibustering expedition against Hawaii. Hawaiian officials have been endeavoring to keep the plans at San Francisco to fit out an expedition intended to overthrow the Dole government, and their agents on the coast have been active in securing information.

WANT TO END THE SITTING.

Conservatives Anxious for Dissolution of Parliament—Ask Election Written.

Replying to Mr. Henry Labouchere, member for Northampton, in the House of Commons, Wednesday, the Rt. Hon. A. J. A. Douglas, the conservative whip, said his party was anxious for a dissolution of parliament at the earliest possible moment and hoped to be able Monday to make a statement on the subject. He then moved that new writs for election be issued in the cases of Lord Manchester, West Bristol, St. Georges, Hanover Square and West Birmingham, represented respectively by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the new first lord of the treasury; the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the new lord of the exchequer; the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, the new first lord of the admiralty; and the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new secretary of state for the colonies, all of whom have to be re-elected upon their appointment as cabinet ministers. The motion was carried by a majority of 100. The Rt. Hon. Chamberlain's name was greeted with cries of "Judas" from the Irish benches.

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN MINES.

Millions of Dollars Paid for Promising Claims.

"Millions of dollars have been invested in American gold mines during the last few months," said John McDonough, president of the First National Bank, of Chicago. "A curious proof of the solidity and conservatism of the investors is the fact that they do not allow these deals to be made public if they can help it. The odium attached of late years to the mining business being so great as to make it almost impossible to raise money for large gold properties have been purchased by New York and Boston capitalists, but these men adopt a different method to that in vogue a few years ago. The days of wild-cat mining in the country have passed. Investors now days first make sure of the presence of an ore body; they pay for ore in sight. Deals have been put through this spring in California, Idaho, Colorado, Montana and New Arizona. Some of them run over \$1,500,000."

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Boston	49	32	17	.653
Baltimore	48	29	19	.604
Pittsburgh	55	33	22	.600
Chicago	58	34	24	.586
Cleveland	53	32	21	.604
Cincinnati	51	23	28	.451
Philadelphia	51	27	24	.529
Brooklyn	53	28	25	.528
New York	53	26	27	.491
Washington	52	22	30	.423
St. Louis	55	17	38	.309
Louisville	50	7	43	.140

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Indianapolis	49	30	19	.612
Kansas City	51	28	23	.549
Detroit	48	25	23	.521
St. Paul	48	25	23	.521
Milwaukee	52	27	25	.510
Minneapolis	47	23	24	.489
Grand Rapids	51	23	28	.451
Toledo	48	21	27	.438

The Treasury Reserve.

The gold reserve passed the \$100,000,000 point Tuesday for the first time since last December, and at night at the close of business the Government had \$100,850,335 of reserve gold in the treasury vaults. The reserve has been creeping toward the \$100,000,000 mark for some months. A report prepared by Treasurer Morgan shows that from January, 1899, to March, 1899, the reserve was never below \$100,000,000, and in fact most of that time it was nearly double that sum. Failing, however, in March, 1899, it went down steadily until January, 1899, when it had reached the dangerously low figure of \$65,000,000. It was brought up to \$100,000,000 by desperate measures, but in three months fell flat again and remained low, reaching \$44,000,000—the lowest point in January last. Since then it has been brought up steadily by the bond revenue and now promises to soon go above any figure reached for two or three years.

Must Pay His Wife's Debt.

At Little Rock, Ark., a case started in Justice Lavender's court last winter is making its way by final degrees to the court of final resort. The question involved is that of a husband's liability for his wife's prenuptial debts. Justice Lavender's decision relieved the husband of liability, but in the Circuit Court Judge Martin reversed it.

Democrat Chose a Candidate.

P. W. Hardin, who stumped Kentucky for free silver, has been nominated by the Democratic party for Governor. He won the contest over Casius M. Clay, Jr., on the first ballot and goes before the people as a 1 to 1 man on a gold platform.

Peralta Claims Decision.

In the United States Court at Santa Fe, N. M., the Peralta claim for 12,000,000 acres in Arizona was pronounced a fraud and rejected. Judge A. Peralta, the claimant, was immediately placed under arrest.

Work of the Weather Bureau.

The expenditures for the four years of civilian administration of the weather bureau ending June 30 are estimated at \$3,809,090. The appropriations for the same period have been \$3,632,953. The expenditures for the present fiscal year will aggregate \$386,000, against total appropriations of \$378,439. The estimated surplus for the bureau remaining in the treasury is \$43,539. The average annual expense of the service for ten years under the military organization was \$424,061, and under the civil organization \$349,523. While the military administration had generally to apply for a deficiency on each year's disbursements the civilian administration had an average surplus of about \$3,700 each year. That this annual surplus is less in the civilian years of the civilian organization is due to the fact that the service was then undergoing a rapid growth. The military estimate of the cost of a civilian service, made in 1893 by Gen. Hazen, was \$1,293,930. Thus, the bureau has been carried on at a cost of \$44,407 less per year than was believed possible by Gen. Hazen and \$77,356 less than the estimate for a perfected military organization, the cost of which was put at \$927,470. During these four years the work of the bureau has been greatly increased.

FRISCO'S BIG BLAZE.

Buildings in the Manufacturing District Now in Ashes.

A big fire at San Francisco, Cal., was going on under control at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, after consuming \$2,000,000 worth of property, including many large manufacturing plants and the little homes of scores of families. The fire threatened the entire city and was replete with sensational and exciting episodes, including a powder explosion which scattered shrapnel far and wide. Mrs. Gilroy was killed by the explosion of a lamp in her house while she was trying to save her household goods from destruction. Help from neighboring cities assisted in subduing the flames. The fire ate its way to the high back wall of the deserted Southern Pacific office building, and a barrier over which the flames could not work.

THEY PLEAD FOR ASSISTANCE.

"Bottle Note" Is Picked Up, Signed by Two Alleged Prisoners.

R. C. Tandy, occupant of the Bellefontaine farm, on the site of the old Fort Bellefontaine, six miles from the mouth of the Missouri, went to St. Louis with a bottle containing a note written in lead pencil. The bottle was picked up on the river bank in the cases of Louis and Tandy, as follows: "6-12-95. To Whoever Finds This Bottle: We have been kidnapped by a gang of cut-throats and thieves and are held on an island in the Platte river, near Omaha, Neb. They are not only thieves and cut-throats, but have their headquarters in Omaha, near the Douglas street bridge. For Mr. S. sake, come quick." The note is signed A. P. Pilford and John Buckmaster.

SIX FIREMEN KILLED.

Caught Under Falling Walls at a Minneapolis Fire.

Six firemen dead and others seriously injured, with a property loss of \$100,000, are the results of a fire at Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday night. The dead are: Joseph R. Hays, Richard J. O'Connor, Rauline, John Horner, Bert Thomas, and an unidentified man. Several others were seriously injured. The property loss consisted of the entire destruction of the building occupied by McDonald Bros., dealers in crockery, chinaware, glassware, silverware and cash fixtures. The total loss will aggregate over \$100,000; insurance unknown.

California Volcanoes.

Volcanic disturbances are again reported in the Coconino country of Lower California. George Neal, a mining man, has just returned from that region and says that on Sunday he saw smoke ascending from the central peak of three mountains that rise several hundred feet above the desert. The smoke ascended high in the air and was accompanied by sounds like distant cannonading.

Lost Cabin Mine Found.

William Murray claims to have discovered the richest mine in the Coconino country. He has discovered a lode 800 feet wide and 400 feet high, impregnated with iron ore, which bears gold and silver to the value of from \$75 to \$150 per ton.

Kickapoo Squaw with Sense.

Kanahida, a Kickapoo squaw, near Wichita, Kan., took a shotgun Wednesday and "killed off" the contractor of the Chicago and North Western Railway in Oklahoma and all his men and would not allow them to build a foot of track on her allotment until a bond of \$2,000 was put up as a guarantee for damages.

Royal Pair Wedded.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, was married at the Church of St. Raphael, Kingston-upon-Thames, his bride being the Princess Helene of Orleans.

Wanted a Waist or Death.

Disappointed because her sister had not bought her a shirt waist, 14-year-old Katie McCoy, of Philadelphia, committed suicide the other night by hanging.

Man and Wife Murdered.

Gus Loeb and his wife, Julia, Hebrew peddlers, were murdered in Harlan County, Ky., by six masked men.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 61c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, No. 1, 2c to 2.25; No. 2, 1.75c to 2.00c; No. 3, 1.50c to 1.75c; No. 4, 1.25c to 1.50c; No. 5, 1.00c to 1.25c; No. 6, 75c to 1.00c; No. 7, 50c to 75c; No. 8, 25c to 50c; No. 9, 10c to 25c; No. 10, 5c to 10c; No. 11, 2c to 5c; No. 12, 1c to 2c; No. 13, 5c to 10c; No. 14, 2c to 5c; No. 15, 1c to 2c; No. 16, 5c to 10c; No. 17, 2c to 5c; No. 18, 1c to 2c; No. 19, 5c to 10c; No. 20, 2c to 5c; No. 21, 1c to 2c; No. 22, 5c to 10c; No. 23, 2c to 5c; No. 24, 1c to 2c; No. 25, 5c to 10c; No. 26, 2c to 5c; No. 27, 1c to 2c; No. 28, 5c to 10c; No. 29, 2c to 5c; No. 30, 1c to 2c; No. 31, 5c to 10c; No. 32, 2c to 5c; No. 33, 1c to 2c; No. 34, 5c to 10c; No. 35, 2c to 5c; No. 36, 1c to 2c; No. 37, 5c to 10c; No. 38, 2c to 5c; No. 39, 1c to 2c; No. 40, 5c to 10c; No. 41, 2c to 5c; No. 42, 1c to 2c; No. 43, 5c to 10c; No. 44, 2c to 5c; No. 45, 1c to 2c; No. 46, 5c to 10c; No. 47, 2c to 5c; No. 48, 1c to 2c; No. 49, 5c to 10c; No. 50, 2c to 5c; No. 51, 1c to 2c; No. 52, 5c to 10c; No. 53, 2c to 5c; No. 54, 1c to 2c; No. 55, 5c to 10c; No. 56, 2c to 5c; No. 57, 1c to 2c; No. 58, 5c to 10c; No. 59, 2c to 5c; No. 60, 1c to 2c; No. 61, 5c to 10c; No. 62, 2c to 5c; No. 63, 1c to 2c; No. 64, 5c to 10c; No. 65, 2c to 5c; No. 66, 1c to 2c; No. 67, 5c to 10c; No. 68, 2c to 5c; No. 69, 1c to 2c; No. 70, 5c to 10c; No. 71, 2c to 5c; No. 72, 1c to 2c; No. 73, 5c to 10c; No. 74, 2c to 5c; No. 75, 1c to 2c; No. 76, 5c to 10c; No. 77, 2c to 5c; No. 78, 1c to 2c; No. 79, 5c to 10c; No. 80, 2c to 5c; No. 81, 1c to 2c; No. 82, 5c to 10c; No. 83, 2c to 5c; No. 84, 1c to 2c; No. 85, 5c to 10c; No. 86, 2c to 5c; No. 87, 1c to 2c; No. 88, 5c to 10c; No. 89, 2c to 5c; No. 90, 1c to 2c; No. 91, 5c to 10c; No. 92, 2c to 5c; No. 93, 1c to 2c; No. 94, 5c to 10c; No. 95, 2c to 5c; No. 96, 1c to 2c; No. 97, 5c to 10c; No. 98, 2c to 5c; No. 99, 1c to 2c; No. 100, 5c to 10c.

GAINSBOROUGH'S PORTRAIT OF LADY MULGRAVE.

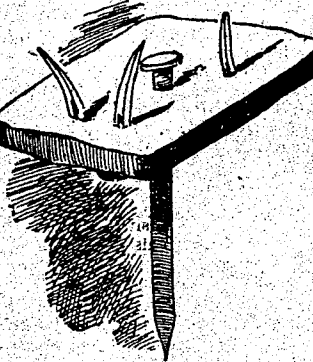


For which Mr. A. Campbell paid \$52,500 at a recent auction sale in London.

SET A TRAP FOR WHEELMEN.

Louisville Machine-Maker Shows In-ventor in Deceit.

Last week, says the Louisville Times, we warned wheelmen against the gutters dug in the Chestnut street chicanery in Deceit.



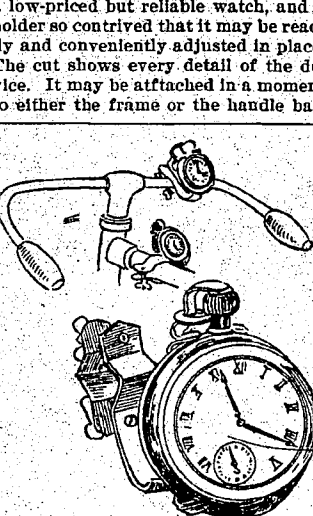
BI-CYCLE TACK.

path by an unscrupulous property-owner in order to wreck wheels. It turns out that this was not the full extent of the malice displayed, but that in addition to the ditches a series of carefully placed tire-puncturers had been laid on the path. A sketch of one of these is given. It was picked up by W. A. Thomas. As will be seen the apparatus consisted of a block of thick leather through which tacks have been run. This was carefully nailed into the path. In order to make assurance doubly sure several new tacks were also scattered along the path.

A BI-CYCLE WATCH.

Which May Be Speedily and Conveniently Attached to the Machine.

The accompanying illustration, taken from the Scientific American, represents a time-telling outfit that has just been introduced for the use of bicyclists. The convenience of having the time constantly in sight admits of no question; it is the convenient attachment of the timepiece that deserves consideration here. The outfit here illustrated consists of a low-priced but reliable watch, and a holder so contrived that it may be readily and conveniently adjusted in place. The cut shows every detail of the device. It may be attached in a moment to either the frame or the handle bar.



TIME FOR CYCLERS.

The watch is specially designed to stand any amount of shaking without being put out of order.

One Woman's Heart.

A shameful story, a story that ought to be incredible, printed for truth in Kate Field's Washington.

SIGNS OF SUMMER.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for July 7.

Golden Text—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."—Luke 10:27.

The Ten Commandments are the subject of this lesson, which is found in Exodus 20:1-17. We turn back once more to the Old Testament. Let it not be with regrets. There is but one author. We have enjoyed the New Testament lessons and the gracious glimpses of the life of our Lord on the earth. All the more, therefore, will we take up with delight the forebodings of the blessed life afforded us, in the older record. For, after all, the Gospels in themselves are not a total or final advance upon prophecy. They mark the beginning of an advance, but the fullness of that prediction was to come with the Acts and the Epistles, and in a large measure the spiritual import of the Old Testament is not yet fulfilled. Its precepts have to do with all the scheme of redemption and with ages yet to come of supernatural diligence. When we are turned to the Old Testament, therefore, remember that we are handling not something out of date and dead, but fresh and instinct with life, the life of him who liveth forevermore.

"God spake all these words." It is God's voice, not man's. Be careful how you use "these words." The words are God's words. Not simply "before me," but "beside me." "Any graven image." The precept is plain. God wants no likeness even of himself to come between him and the worshiping soul. The apostasy of Rome is here fearfully apparent. "A jealous God." The words are meant literally to glow with energy and desire. God's glowing will and work is seen in the words that follow. His jealousy is for faith and fidelity.

"The name of the Lord thy God in vain." The terrible disregard of this commandment that we observe daily in the conversation of the bar-room and the street is enough to make one tremble. "Remember the Sabbath day." The word means keep in mind; therefore in mind and in nature before. "Honor thy father and thy mother." The Hebrew word honor means weight; i. e., to attach weight or importance to. Whenever this law is recognized there is prosperity and progress in the domestic sphere. Its absence brings decay. "Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Thou shalt not steal." The remaining enactments are put strongly and tersely. Six of these commandments refer practically to our duties toward God, six to our duties toward each other. All of them are essential not simply to the ideal state, but for the preservation of life. Wherever there is a disregard of any one of these universal precepts there is a leak or a flaw that means ultimate defeat.

Hints and Illustrations.
We are dealing here with a child prodigy of the race. This is to be borne in mind in our interpretation of Old Testament enactment. Israel was a child and with line upon line and precept upon precept, with rule and regulation God was teaching Ephraim how to go, "taking them by the hand." One might also remember from what this people had just emerged, the darkness of Egypt. Yet there are lessons, plain and paramount, for a so-called high state of development. There is a kind of Egyptian darkness still about us. The Pharaoh of this world has had his hand over us, and his world worship has grown all too familiar to us. We need a light swung down from the very gates of glory to warn us of the danger we are in, and we need voices from above telling us plainly and pointedly of the evil tendencies of things to which in this world we become somewhat accustomed.

These precepts are eternal; they will live on. Men may resist them and dispute them, but they cannot destroy them. They are a part of the very constitution of things. Yea, does not Peter say that by the like of these ourselves are made partakers of the divine nature? God is in the world to stay. He cannot be voted out or ruled out. Heaven and earth may pass away, but not one jot or tittle of his law. Be strong, brother; be brave. Israel was the God-tutored nation. Hers it was to hear the voice from the heavens and give it the world. Hers to bring God very intimately into the life of the world. Give it all with the Golden Rule. It is carried here in the midst, but the Lord Jesus brought it into fuller enunciation. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is our popular rendition. Have you tested it? And "Love your enemies"—have you tried this? It is not a mere bit of theory—it works well in practice.

Next Lesson—"The Golden Calf."—Ex. 32: 1-8, 30-35.

Church Collections.

On a recent Sunday the Rev. Mr. McAnney, of Tarrytown, N. Y., after a few sarcastic remarks in relation to the smallness of the collections contributed by his congregation, read the following lines:

"There was a good deacon fat
Whose poverty genius begat,
He had a queen
Of wearing, Lord's day,
Flypaper up in his hat."

"And so 'twas not singular that
This good deacon, solemn and fat,
Found a dollar or more
When collection was o'er,
Sticking up in the crown of his hat."

The trouble with the deacons of his church, the minister said, was not that they had fly paper in their hats, but in their pockets; and it was there the dollars stuck.

Evil Enough.

"There is evil enough in man, God knows! But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible and fragrant with gentleness and charity."—Dr. John Hall.

Great Men's Reading.

Cowper read only his Bible and his prayer book.
Caesar Borgia had a library of works relating mostly to art.
Auber hated reading, and never read save under compulsion.
Titian read his prayer book and the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
Rossini, for nearly thirty years, read nothing but French novels.
Jenn Paul Richter had only five or six books, all philosophical.
Paul Veronese thought there was no book equal to the "Aeneid."
Lord Clive said that "Robinson Crusoe" beat any book he ever read.
Franklin read all he could find relating to political economy and finance.

COLONIAL COTTAGE.

The Well-Defined Features of This Style Cannot Be Improved.

That the so-called Queen Anne style of architecture will not long retain popular favor is a very safe prediction. Its extreme popularity forbodes its early decline. Every ideal wave must recede. It will be a matter for



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

congratulation, indeed, if the extravagances of type designers do not bring this so-called style into positive disrepute. Already a noticeable number of clients favoring the architect not to give them Queen Anne exteriors. Such clients are pleased with the colonial features, as a rule, which is regarded as an

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Fourth of July 1895. Celebrate it.

These frequent silver conferences are becoming noted for the numerous letters of regret they develop.—N. Y. Press.

Saturday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$193,826,592; gold reserve, \$107,532,240.

Copious rains in the West have wonderfully improved the crop prospects. The Democratic prospects, however, remain parched and withered.—N. Y. Press.

The most that can be said of the Memphis free silver Convention is that it afforded an opportunity for several prominent Democrats to make Populist speeches.

Neuman, the maker of paper from Jack Pine, has reached Cheboygan, with proposals. So far he has been wined, dined and bussed at Oscoda and Alpena. He will reach Grayling, soon.

"The sound-money" cry is expected to cover a multitude of the sins of the Cleveland Administration, but the real issue will be kept clearly and forcibly before the voters until a new President is chosen.—N. Y. Press.

The Treasury deficit of the fiscal year just closed and according to the debt statement is \$43,250,000. This added to last year's deficit of nearly \$70,000,000 makes the excess of expenditures over the receipts since June 30, 1893, \$113,250,000.

Banker Morgan, who has just returned from London reports an active demand over there for American securities, whereas before the defeat of the Democratic party last fall, they were being sent back here in large quantities.—Globe Dem.

By some "Funny Combination" the Grayling News has been designated by the Auditor General to print the tax list for this county, this year. We should have considered it just as honorable had the "Combination" taken money from our safe and divided it.

With a free silver candidate for governor and a strong anti-free silver platform for him to stand on, the Democrats of Kentucky no doubt, think they have saved the state. This is a good year for the Republicans to carry Kentucky.—Det. Journal.

San Francisco has decided that no flag except that of the United States may be carried in the public procession on the Fourth of July. The day and the flag are one and inseparable, and the stars and stripes have a natural exclusive right to the holiday.—Globe Dem.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

According to the report of Commissioner of Education, there were 15,530,268 pupils in the public schools of the United States last year. This surpasses the record of any other nation, and shows why our country takes the lead in popular intelligence.—Globe Dem.

The report that a British fleet is to be massed on the coast of Nicaragua indicates two things: (1) That England proposes to dispute the control of the Nicaragua Canal by this country alone; and (2) that it regards the Cleveland Administration as better to shove around than the next one will be.—Globe Dem.

The appointment of Gen. James H. Kidd, of Iowa, to succeed the late Gen. Devlin as quartermaster general cannot fail to give satisfaction all around, if eminent fitness and well deserved personal popularity are considerations that count. Gen. Kidd, as a soldier, is one whom Lord Nelson would have admired.—Det. Journal.

"Every household," says a woman, "should own a flag, just as much as it should have a bed linen," a sentiment that will find few dissenters. The flag should not only be owned, but put out on every occasion on which there is the least excuse. Patriotism is inborn, to be sure but lots of in-born sentiments need development and fostering. Love of the country is one of the things that we cannot bring out too early or have too strongly demonstrated.

Additional Locals.

On last Monday, Eugene McKay was arrested for Assault and Battery on the person of Florence Burk. He waived examination and will be tried before Justice McElroy on the 11th. Burk's face looks as if he had been run through a threshing machine, or over by a floating harrow.

Geo. Wilcox returned from Genesee County, last Saturday. He went there early in the spring to better his condition but is glad to get back to Crawford County. He reports frost and drouth there more disastrous than here, wages lower and little chance for work at any price.

Some of our republican exchanges are congratulating the News on its being given the tax list to publish, without making any inquiry as to how or why it was awarded it. They would have done the same last Fall, if he had succeeded in defeating the republican party in Ogemaw county. Of honesty in politics they know nothing.

There is nothing cowardly or evasive in counselling Republicans to stand by their guns till the enemy attacks. When the time comes to fire, the Democracy will receive a broadside so terrific it won't recover for another quarter-century.—Det. Journal.

The first cargo of sugar ever imported direct to New York from Honolulu has reached port. This sugar, under the special clause inserted in the Wilson bill by Secretary Carlisle, will enter free of duty. But, though the Government will get no revenue from it, the consumers will get no cheaper sugar on that account. The duty saved by the kindness of Secretary Carlisle will go into the pockets of the Trust, where it was intended it should go.—Buffalo Express.

For fear that any reader should deem that any remote or indirect result of Mr. Cleveland's financial policy is included in the statement of Three Hundred and Thirty-six Million Dollars of debt incurred by him, we call attention again to the component parts of the amount.

The two loans of fifty millions each and the one loan of something over sixty two millions make up the sum of \$162,315,400. On these amounts the interest to be paid in the next thirty years is \$123,528,480. The present deficit is \$50,000,000. The total debt incurred, then, is \$335,843,880, or, in round numbers, Three Hundred and Thirty-six Million Dollars.

Every copper of that debt is due to the fact that the President—whose supporters, we are sure, do not assert that he has studied much less mastered, the rudimentary principles of National finance—decreed an immediate and violent change in the revenue system of the country. Train-wrecking is a scientific and thrifty pursuit compared to Mr. Cleveland's financing. The train-wrecker is guided by self-interest. Doubtless Mr. Cleveland was; but as he sits amid the ruins of our once perfectly ordered revenue system his appearance is that of a wretched urchin who has tied a rope in front of a hay-wagon and "waited to see what would happen."—N. Y. Press.

The press reports bring the figures representing our foreign trade down to the end of May, covering eleven months of the present fiscal year. They may be studied with profit by Americans who are now inclining to regard Mr. Cleveland as the savior of his country and his policies as deserving of commendation. As compared with the eleven months of last year, the exports have fallen off \$156,580,387, and the imports have increased \$73,429,757. That is to say, our foreign trade has gone to the bad to the extent of 109,000,000 in the last year, under Mr. Cleveland's administration and in the meantime the public debt has been increased to the extent of \$162,000,000. But, it will be said by Republicans who are now hailing the President: "At least he has succeeded in preventing the draining away of our gold." Not at all. He has simply succeeded in hiring two foreigners to keep certain quantities of gold in the public Treasury. The net exports of gold have increased from \$17,847,000 in the eleven months of last year to \$31,775,000 in the same period this year.

Considering these authentic facts we might reasonably ask: Is it well for our country that we should be subjected to a policy which turns the balance of trade against us, which heaps up debt for the benefit of European investors? Is this the policy of wisdom and prudence? Is this the course of procedure which a private business man would follow in the conduct of his own affairs? If it is not, why should men who would not adopt such a policy for themselves give their support and approval to a President who endeavors to apply it to the affairs of this great Nation.—The Manufacturer.

Opinion of Judge Sharpe.

Timely Advice From Our Circuit Judge May Have Arisen Official Considerable Trouble.

The Arenac Independent publishes the following advice from Judge Sharpe, as delivered to the jury at a recent term of Circuit Court held at Standish. Believing that the same will be of interest and prove valuable information to our readers, we give it space:

"There are certain things of very great importance that I desired to say and in order that my statements may have the consideration to which they are entitled I will address the jury from the bench in open court.

Numerous influential taxpayers, residents of this county have written to me desiring that a grand jury should be convened in this county for the purpose of making an examination into the manner in which the board of supervisors and township and school officers have conducted the affairs of the above mentioned municipalities and in what manner the public moneys have been expended. I wish to remind you of the fact that the cost of a grand jury would be a great expense to the taxpayers of the county. I do not desire that the people should, at the present time, be compelled to bear this additional burden, however, I am informed and have good reasons to believe that the board of supervisors notwithstanding the statutes of the state, as construed by our supreme court in numerous decisions, persist in appropriating one thousand dollars annually to be expended by the supervisors of the various townships of the county.

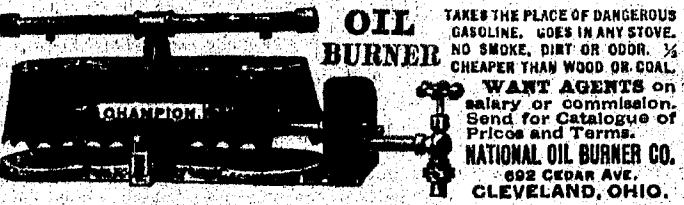
The appropriation of money in this manner is a violation of law and if spread upon a tax roll it will invalidate the tax, although the supervisors may appropriate money in this manner and the tax may not be set aside, yet it is a misappropriation of public money and the supervisors are individually criminally liable for directing the expenditure of public money through channels not permitted, but prohibited by law.

The board of supervisors is created by statute and their powers and duties are prescribed and fully controlled by the same law, and any misappropriation of money in violation of the statutes render the board or officer, who thus disposes of public money, personally criminally liable. While I have no personal feeling in the matter I consider it my duty to protect the interests of the people of this county and if the board of supervisors should, during the present year or again at any time appropriate money in the manner before stated I feel that it will be my duty to cause a grand jury to be convened and a general examination will be made of the affairs of the county, townships and school districts."

It is to be hoped that all public officials of this county, whether it be school district officers, township officers, county officers, or any of the various boards thereof, will give heed to the warning given by Judge Sharpe. We trust that every public officer in our county will ascertain his powers and duties and then do the public business intrusted to his care by the people, faithfully, conscientiously, honestly, and well.

It should be remembered that Arenac county is no longer a lumbering district, but has outgrown her swaddling clothes. Reforms have been instituted in the large cities and wealth centers and they are marching toward the frontier towns. A grand jury has set in an adjoining county and is extremely lenient in Judge Sharpe to give Arenac county a chance to mend her ways without applying the strong arm of the law. Will officials take heed.

Boys and girls will find the true vacation spirit in the July number of St. Nicholas. There is also that breath of patriotism that seems demanded in July periodicals in America. The frontispiece, "Blackbeard's Last Fight," illustrates Howard Pyle's serial, "Jack Ballister's Fortunes," which reaches its climax of interest. Theodore Roosevelt, in his series of "Hero Tales from American History," describes the battle of Kings Mountain, one of the most striking of the contests between the frontiersmen and the British during the Revolutionary War. The effect of the American forces was to drive Cornwallis out of Virginia. "Oliver Goldsmith and Fiddleback," by James Baldwin tells of poor Nole's improvidence and how he missed coming to America. "The Number Seven Oar," by Francis Churchill Williams, is a stirring account of a college boat race. "Running for Boys" is a chapter of reasonable and helpful advice by S. Scoville, who says that every boy may and should become a runner. In the line of poetry there is a jingle telling what befell ten brave little fire-croakers, "In July," written by A. S. Webber; "The Trout Brook," by Frank H. Sweet; "When Kink Kijolly goes to war," by Rudolph F. Bunner, and "Tommy's Confession," by Frederick B. Oppen. For the very little folks there are "What the Pet Pug Saw at Circus," and "The Lead Regiment."



It is well to understand the net loss of gold thus far this year \$12,000,000, is only about one-fourth of what it was last year at this time, \$47,000,000. This is an improvement in conditions which speaks for itself.—Globe Dem.

The latest count of the next House on the currency question shows that 230 of the 244 Republicans and 30 of the 105 Democrats are against free silver, making a majority of 161. That is to say, the proportion of free coiners is smaller than has been known for many years, even though the seven Populists vote with them.—Globe Dem.

Every admirer of the poet Bryant (and who is not?) will be interested in the beautiful portrait of him which is to be printed as the frontispiece of the July Century. It is from an original daguerreotype made about 1850, and represents the author of "Thanatopsis" with a smooth face except for side-whiskers. The face, which is represented in profile, has a singular beauty both of outline and repose. Accompanying the engraving is a facsimile of a letter from Mr. Bryant sent with the daguerreotype, besides an article on the poet's haunts in the Berkshire Hills, by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of Stockbridge, and illustrations by Harry Fenn.

The Quality Test.
Tact is not dishonesty, writes Francis E. Lanigan in the July Ladies Home Journal. It does not mean the suppression of the truth nor the expression of an untruth, but it does mean the withholding of gratuitous disagreements from argument in which they are quite superfluous; it also means the effort to induce an agreement is impossible it demands a gracious acceptance of opposing views. Tact cannot be said to be synonymous with policy; tact is always honest and policy cannot invariably be said to have that distinguishing mark.

A Map of Napoleon's Campaigns
One thing that is necessary for a complete understanding of a military campaign is a good map of the seat of the war. The ordinary atlas is inconvenient for constant consultation. Besides this, the numerous entries on the general map that have no connection with the movement of the armies tend to confuse the reader, and many important engagements that were fought at Hamlets or in the open country are not entered at all. In order that those who are reading Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" may fully understand the wonderful campaigns of the great emperor, the Century company has issued a large map of Europe, showing all of the principal battles of the Napoleonic Wars. Although no places are indicated except the location of battles or sieges (besides capitals), the map is thick with names, from Borodino, near Moscow, to Oporto and Corunna in Portugal. A careful study of the map renders clearer the most lucid account of the various campaigns, and throws much light on the military genius of Napoleon. The Century Company will send a copy of the map in a tube to any address for ten cents.

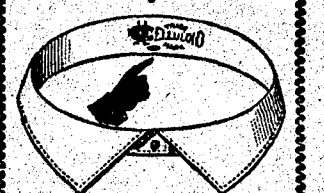
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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

It May do as Much For You.
Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. For large bottle at L. Fournier's drug store.

Knight of the Maccabees.
The State Commander writes us from Lincoln Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed, F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicinal a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are for sale at L. Fournier's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

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Refuse anything that is not so marked, and if your dealer has not got the right kind send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you a sample postpaid. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give size, and state whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.
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TEAS AND COFFEES,

ONE CHANCE ON A

"Queen of England Sewing Machine."

Warranted for 5 Years. Warranted for 5 Years.

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WORTH THIRTY DOLLARS. \$30.

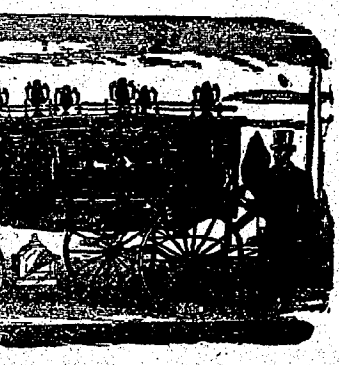
Our TEAS and COFFEER are without EQUAL, and in order to convince you, we Make YOU THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. We do this for the simple reason, that after having used them once, YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

This opportunity is good for SIXTY days ONLY, commencing June 1st.

The Machine is on exhibition at our Store. Come and try it.

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HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE
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DAWN OF LIBERTY

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD KINDLED THE FLAMES.

Patriotic Fires Lighted There Fused the Thirteen Colonies into the Fabric of Our National Life—The Shot that Was "Heard Around the World"

First Patriot Blood.
The first collision in that memorable struggle which gave a new nation to the world was the battle of Lexington. That first shot, which the poet has aptly said was "heard around the world," kindled the flames of war, and in these flames the thirteen colonies were fused into the fabric of the American nation, now the greatest, the most prosperous and the most freedom-loving among the powers of the globe. Not only was the battle of Lexington and Concord the introductory to the surrender at Yorktown and the birth of a new nation, it was the introductory to the subsequent political changes in Europe, when dynasties were swamped, tyrannies overthrown and the people for the first time were made aware of their powers, their duties and their rights. It was the sponsor if not the parent of democracy in Europe.

Prior to the initial outbreak at Lexington the provincial authorities were preparing for a struggle and had collected at Concord provisions, arms and ammunition. Unhappily these were not easy to obtain. On April 19, 1775, only twelve field pieces could be counted in Massachusetts, but there had been collected in that colony 21,549 firearms, 17,441 pounds of powder, 22,191 pounds of ball, 144,689 flints, 10,108 bayonets, 11,979 pouches, 15,000 canteens. There were also 17,000 pounds of salt fish and 35,000 pounds of rice, with large quantities of beef and pork. Surely twelve field pieces and 17,000 pounds of salt fish were not a great encouragement upon which to enter into a contest with the greatest military power of the world, but the contest came sooner than



PAUL REVERE.

either side expected and lo! a new nation arose as if by magic and throwing out her arms embraced the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Paul Revere's Ride.
It was upon the night of April 18, 1775, that Paul Revere set out on his memorable ride from Boston to notify the patriots in Concord that the British contemplated raiding the place and confiscating the military stores. He was sent by Dr. Joseph Warren, head of the Committee of Safety in Boston. To be doubly sure Warren sent two messengers, one of them, Revere, to proceed by way of Charlestown through Lexington to Concord, and the other, William Dawes, to take the route by way of Roxbury. A certain signal was to be given from the church tower of North Church by the sexton, Robert Newman, as to the route the British were to take in making their raid. The signal



THE OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON.

From whose spire Paul Revere was signaled to begin his ride.

was duly given by means of two lanterns and then Revere, supplied with all the information necessary, crossed the Charles river and began his ride to Concord. Two soldiers attempted to intercept him, for the British commander, Gen. Gage, had issued orders that no American should be permitted to leave the city, but Revere eluded them and spreading the news of the intended raid on the way safely reached Lexington. Here he notified Hancock and Adams and was joined by Dawes. Together the two messengers rode out of Lexington for Concord and were joined on the way by Dr. Prescott. At Lincoln the three were confronted by a squad of British soldiers and Revere



THE HOME OF PAUL REVERE.

and Dawes were taken prisoners. Prescott, however, escaped arrest and continuing his journey, bore the important news to Concord.

Lexington and Concord.
Meantime the British troops under command of Col. Smith had left Boston and at daybreak the advanced guard, under Major Pitcairn, approached Lexington. When the main body came up the entire force took up a position on Lexington green and found themselves confronted by a couple of scores of Americans under command of Capt. John Parker. "Don't fire unless you are fired on," were the words of Capt. Parker to his men; "but if they want a war let it begin here." It began there; the Americans were fired on, losing all told eight of their number killed

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE



and nine wounded. They made an ineffectual reply, wounding three British soldiers and the horse of Pitcairn. The rest of the Americans retreated, and receiving reinforcements, pursued the British toward Concord and attacked them with desperate fury, capturing seven prisoners—the first prisoners taken in the American war.

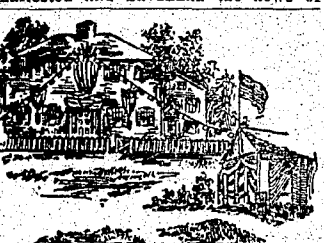
Then followed the fight at Concord, where 450 Americans rallied to meet the British. The principal fighting was done



THE FIGHT ON LEXINGTON GREEN.

First conflict in the War of Independence between the Americans and British.

at the north bridge and there the American captain, Isaac Davis, fell. The Americans opened a galling fire and the British detachment fell back in disorder. Their main body was too strong to be attacked and after committing a few depredations they began their return march. It ended in flight. The American minute men from behind every tree and house poured in a deadly fire and the British would have been forced to surrender before reaching Lexington had not Lord Percy arrived with a reinforcement of 1,200 men. Even with this support the British fell back, for the Americans were pouring to the scene in hundreds from Dorchester, Milton, Dedham and other towns. The struggle was on.



HINGHAM HOUSE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

In the left foreground is the home of Jonathan Hingham, who was wounded in the fight on Lexington green and who dragged himself to the door and died at his wife's feet.

The fight was received with enthusiasm. That day provincial troops should have faced and routed the British army was not only a surprise, but an impetus to the grand struggle that gave England a rival and the nations of the earth.

THE FOURTH AT PIKEVILLE.

Trials and Tribulations of the Committee on Ceremonies.
The Fourth will never be forgotten at Pikeville. The program was prepared at a meeting thirty days beforehand. The meeting was exciting. Miss Laura De Sha was elected to read the Declaration of Independence. "She's the only young lady that can read," I suppose, whispered Mrs. Ames, and she glanced at her five grown daughters. Whispers continued until twenty women had agreed never to buy even a yard of calico at Mr. De Sha's store. Six young ladies said they would not speak to Miss De Sha any more. Dr. Brunkman was elected orator. "Maybe he's the only man in town that can make a speech," muttered Lawyer Tibbs, and his gold-headed cane struck the floor. "I wouldn't have him doctor a canary," said Mrs. Tibbs. Two lawyers, one doctor

and four district school teachers agreed with Mrs. Tibbs.

The grocer, Mr. Brown, proposed a foot race. "I object!" thundered Squire Midd. "Let's have a jumping contest. My Thomas can jump any of the boys, but he can't run."

The majority, however, voted for the foot race, and Squire Midd and nineteen others said they would get their groceries in Swamptown for the future.

The blacksmith, William Bonn, moved to adjourn.

Joseph Scanlan and Johnny Gray opposed the motion, but it was carried, and Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Gray and ten more said their horses should go unshod rather than be taken to Bonn's.

For weeks after this meeting people passing the homes of Miss De Sha and Dr. Brunkman late at night could hear her reciting the "Declaration" in a sweet voice, and the doctor rehearsing his oration, now softly, now in tones loud enough to be almost sublime.

Many stopped and listened, looking up at the shadowy gestures on the window curtains. These rehearsals were heard until even the little boys on the streets were shouting, "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary," and "Fellow citizens of Pikeville!"

At night men were seen here and there running in alleys and pastures by starlight. They were practicing for the foot race.

The 3d of July came. Until midnight mothers and daughters ironed white dresses. Dissatisfaction with the program would keep no one at home tomorrow. All would celebrate. And every one was delighted that the sun had set in a clear sky, arched by two rainbows, and that now at midnight all the stars shone.

Little birds were awaking one by one on the morning of the Fourth, when all the windows in all the houses of Pikeville rattled. People leaped from their beds to close the shutters. The lightning flashed. Women ran into cellars. Rain fell heavily all day, and no one went out of doors.

FLAG OF THE FREE.

It carries with it the Power and Dignity of the American Nation.

INDEPENDENCE Day carries us backward to the time when America became the scene of a bloody conflict. The "great strife" with the red man scarcely passed when the gauge of battle was thrown down before the British army in the streets of Boston. Then followed the disastrous rise and fall of the empire, and the construction of tea in Boston harbor, and then in succession the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. Over the grave of the first victim was opened a mighty chapter in the world's history. One cannot read the graphic descriptions of these events in history without the stirring of his patriotic spirit, and it may be commended as a wholesome exercise to read the opening chapters as a preparation for the proper observance of the Fourth of July. We need not tell over the old well-worn tale of hardship, patriotism and heroic endurance of the thrilling conflict whose pathos will ever make strong men weep. Coming to a later period in our history, we mark the time when on the 13th of April, 1818, our beautiful "Star Spangled Banner" was first hoisted over the hall of representatives at Washington. The Star Spangled Banner, representing the thirteen original States; but now forty-four stars herald the birth of forty-four States, with more to follow. As we contemplate our national symbol on this Independence Day, we may use it as an object to conjure by, for we hold sacred the American flag. It is the emblem of liberty, and as star after star flashes upon its banner, it becomes the record of prosperity, and the hope of our country's tranquility. Many scenes and incidents of our history have abiding interest because they are linked to the flag of the Union. The immortal national song, the "Star Spangled Banner," was penned by Francis Scott Key while he was watching from the British fleet the bombardment of Fort McHenry. His soul was wrought to intense anxiety for the safety of the flag, and he exclaimed, "O, say! can you see? O, tell me! Is it

still floating? Can you see it?" As the night wore away and the morning dawn revealed the Stars and Stripes still floating, the poet broke forth into a strain that is reverberating in other continents: "And the Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

When the great Empire of Brazil declared herself free, the Star Spangled Banner with Brazilian colors was adopted as the emblem of the new Republic. The Stars and Stripes are moving on, over land and sea, carrying with them the power and dignity of the American nation.



THE LIBERTY BELL.

HEARD it ring all through the night In joyful tones supreme As though from freedom's far off height

The melody did stream: And liberty—O! liberty—Its only constant theme, And liberty—O! liberty—It shouted through my dream.

It seemed to lift, to rise, to float Me on the joyful strain; The pulsing accents seemed to gloat On that one rich refrain: And liberty—O! liberty—It echoed through my brain, And liberty—O! liberty—It called and called again.

All through the dreamful, happy night I heard its voice outpour—The "poor old bell," the people said "Would ring all evening!"

I heard it o'er and o'er And liberty—O! liberty—As in the days of yore.

And does it ring no more—ah me! They spoke who were not wise, Its voice is rolling round the world—Such music never dies.

Still liberty—O! liberty—Unceasingly it cries, And liberty—O! liberty—A listening world replies.

"Great Expectations."

Obliging.

Miss Slimson—I am so glad you have come, Mr. Featherstone. The children want you to help them set off their fireworks, but don't keep them up later than ten.

Featherstone—No, I won't. And can I see you afterward, Miss Clara?

Miss Slimson—Oh, yes; you can come around to-morrow night, if you like.

A Glorious Occasion.

Miss Pallade—Do you remember the last Fourth of July celebration we had, Mr. Stuffer?

Mr. Stuffer—I remember it very well, Miss Pallade, for it was the last time I took dinner with you.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

To Keep Paroled Convicts on Their Good Behavior—Narrow Escape of Frank Ferguson—Strange Catch at Muskrat Lake—Can't Stand Reproof.

Under Close Watch.

The new rules of the prison board governing paroles provides that the paroled prisoner must report every month, that he shall avoid evil associations and abstain from intoxicating liquors, that he shall remain in the legal custody of the Governor, and be returned to the prison for any reason satisfactory to the Governor; that he shall receive the benefit of good time and suffer the same forfeitures as if he were in prison. If he makes his escape, he shall be treated the same as if he had run out of the prison without a parole. No prisoner will be paroled unless some reputable man agrees to employ him.

Stamp Was a Goner.

Z. Ross, a Boot merchant, has obtained a judgment on his petition from the post office department at Washington. After he had mailed a letter the other day, he found he had left out half the sheets. He rushed across the street to the post office and recovered the letter, but the envelope had dried, and he could not reopen it. The postmaster refused to take back the stamp or allow him to use it on another. Mr. Ross appealed to Washington and received from the third assistant postmaster general a ruling sustaining the local postmaster and declaring that the statute providing for the redemption of stamps applies only to stamped envelopes and not to adhesive postage stamps.

Receiver Begins a Novel Suit.

Receiver Stone, of the defunct Central Michigan Savings Bank of Lansing, commenced suit against N. P. Jensen, a business man, to recover a commercial deposit of \$2,500, which was withdrawn by the defendant during a run on the bank which caused its failure. It is charged that the defendant withdrew the deposit knowing the bank to be insolvent, and the effort to recover is based on the general banking law, which contemplates that one depositor of a bank should not be advantaged over another. The case is a novel one, and the outcome will be awaited with considerable interest.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

To Keep Paroled Convicts on Their Good Behavior—Narrow Escape of Frank Ferguson—Strange Catch at Muskrat Lake—Can't Stand Reproof.

Under Close Watch.

The new rules of the prison board governing paroles provides that the paroled prisoner must report every month, that he shall avoid evil associations and abstain from intoxicating liquors, that he shall remain in the legal custody of the Governor, and be returned to the prison for any reason satisfactory to the Governor; that he shall receive the benefit of good time and suffer the same forfeitures as if he were in prison. If he makes his escape, he shall be treated the same as if he had run out of the prison without a parole. No prisoner will be paroled unless some reputable man agrees to employ him.

Stamp Was a Goner.

Z. Ross, a Boot merchant, has obtained a judgment on his petition from the post office department at Washington. After he had mailed a letter the other day, he found he had left out half the sheets. He rushed across the street to the post office and recovered the letter, but the envelope had dried, and he could not reopen it. The postmaster refused to take back the stamp or allow him to use it on another. Mr. Ross appealed to Washington and received from the third assistant postmaster general a ruling sustaining the local postmaster and declaring that the statute providing for the redemption of stamps applies only to stamped envelopes and not to adhesive postage stamps.

Receiver Begins a Novel Suit.

Receiver Stone, of the defunct Central Michigan Savings Bank of Lansing, commenced suit against N. P. Jensen, a business man, to recover a commercial deposit of \$2,500, which was withdrawn by the defendant during a run on the bank which caused its failure. It is charged that the defendant withdrew the deposit knowing the bank to be insolvent, and the effort to recover is based on the general banking law, which contemplates that one depositor of a bank should not be advantaged over another. The case is a novel one, and the outcome will be awaited with considerable interest.

Young Girl Takes Poison.

Amanda Black, the 10-year-old daughter of an Amble, Michigan County, farmer, committed suicide by taking aconite and then lying down upon the railroad track and waiting for a passing train to mangle her beyond recognition. The girl's mother punished her and then sent her to town to sell a basket of eggs. She sold the eggs, bought a ticket for Lake View, where she secured a room, and then in the early evening started to walk to Edmore. Two miles from Lake View she swallowed the poison and lay down upon the track to be run over by the train which passed half an hour later.

Fell Fifty Feet.

While Frank Ferguson, an employee of the Powers plaster mine at Grand Rapids, was descending the shaft in the bucket, the cable slipped on the drum, and he was hurled to the bottom. It was a fall of fifty feet, and Ferguson landed on the hard rock. There was a watchman in the mine, but it was not until 3 o'clock next morning that he could make the men in the power house hear him, and it was three hours later that Ferguson was rescued. He was unconscious for some time after his fall. But singularly enough is not badly injured, and the doctors say he will be at work in a few days.

Caught a Queer Animal.

M. A. Reed and A. E. Shelly, Belding men of unquestioned veracity, one being a banker and the other an editor, report the capture of a wonderful animal in Muskrat Lake. The animal is evidently an amphibian, having feathers, wings and tail, with fins on the side. The animal was caught with a line, and when landed in the boat made quite a fight that made the fishermen fear for their lives until it was killed by a paddle stroke.

Passed Forged Checks.

A slick sharper named Smith worked two Ann Arbor millinery stores. He went into Mrs. Morton's shop and said he had sold a load of wheat to Schaler & Millen, a local firm, and that he wanted to buy his sister a hat. He picked out a \$5 hat and threw down a check for \$9 in payment. He received \$4 change without suspicion. He next worked Miss Mary Bell, another milliner, in the same way. It turned out that the checks were forged, and both milliners are out their hats and money. Smith cannot be found.

Short State Items.

Wexford County farmers are so much encouraged by the recent rains that they propose to plant wheat, even at this late date.

Huron County, with a population of 32,000, has but one village with more than 1,300 inhabitants. It maintains 107 schools.

The big Collins factory at Jackson, which burned a short time ago, will be rebuilt. About 150 men are clearing away the debris.

Charles M. Finch, aged 25, of Saginaw, committed suicide by taking morphine, at Norfolk, Va. It is said that a love affair in Michigan was the cause.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railroad refuses to report to the State of Michigan the business done by its two boats that run out of Frankfort, fearing that it will have to pay a double tax.

Rev. C. M. Thompson, of the Soo M. E. Church, doesn't like strolling exhorters, whom he calls religious tramps. "Religious tramps," he says, "should be treated just like other tramps—lodged in jail and made to work on the streets."

One day last week all the citizens of Black River turned out to fight swamp fires, which got within 200 feet of some of the houses and bade fair to wipe the town out of existence. Pails and shovels were kept at work for a long time and a fire engine was brought down from Alpena.

Daniel Shine, who lives near Cadillac, was sitting on a log reading a paper, when he saw something that looked suspiciously like a big black bear. "By hokey," he exclaimed, "it is a bear." He wadded his gun with green grass and fired away, bringing down a beast that weighed 350 pounds.

Oliver S., the 3-year-old son of O. S. Glover, a farmer near Marshall, fell into a well and was drowned.

Among those who oppose convict labor, and recommend "hard work" for prisoners, are several Ionia people, and now that the State is building a mile-and-a-half artificial stone sidewalk to the city limits with convict labor, they complain because the State doesn't hire free men.

Near Aiden, four valuable cows owned by George Suddess were struck by the C. & W. M. excursion train and all were killed. The engine would not stop after the accident. Nearly fifty head of stock have been killed on this section in the past eighteen months.

A PUTION CAT IS TAKING CARE OF A BROOD OF LITTLE CHICKENS.

Nelson Dewey, of Lapeer, died from an overdose of morphine.

John Gillis, of Owendale, was killed by a flying lever in a sawmill.

Four Benton Harbor merchants will be arrested for selling cigarettes to boys.

Battle Creek decided to bond itself for \$20,000 to extend the water works system.

The infant daughter of William A. Case, of Saginaw, fell into a well and was drowned.

Caroline Josephine Hartman is the first woman to take out naturalization papers in Washtenaw County.

Of the sixteen saloons in Wexford County, Cadillac has twelve, Manton two, Henrietta and Sherman one each.

Saginaw County farmers say the hay crop is so light it will take a five-tooth comb to rake it up. They talk of \$30 or \$40 a ton.

M. H. J. Leighton, an ex-elderman, aged 67, committed suicide at Ypsilanti. Continued ill health had rendered him despondent.

The alumni of Adrian College at its reunion resolved to pledge to their alma mater \$2,500 as a fund for the erection of a new building for a library.

Farlington and Novi farmers are cutting hay four inches high. When they quit at night they mark where they left off so as to know where to start again.

Quartermaster General George M. Devlin, beloved by all the State militia as the prince of good fellows, died at Jackson, after an illness lasting nearly a year.

Jacob Hoffman, an alleged horse thief, cut a hole almost through the wall of the Ann Arbor jail with a rusty old jackknife, but was discovered before he could escape.

When the stepfather of 16-year-old Jennie Ritsema went into the woodshed of their home at Muskegon the other evening, he was horrified to find the form of the girl hanging from a rope. She was so far gone that the convulsive movements of the limbs were just ceasing. He cut the girl down, and she was by prompt work resuscitated. It turns out that the girl, who is of Holland parentage, wanted to keep company with an American, but her parents objected. Neighbors say this is the second attempt on the part of the girl to end her own life.

Alonso Huntley, aged 74, passed through Marley, Mich., walking the ground between Council Bluffs and Iowa, drawing a little express wagon filled with clothing and bedding. His only companion was a faithful dog. He passed Chicago to the left on account of the sand, and claims to have made eleven miles a day. The soles of his feet were literally raw.

Mr. Huntley is on his way to Big Rapids to visit his sister, Mrs. Handy. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Russell. He left Marley in a farmer's wagon. It was the first ride he had caught since he started from Council Bluffs.

The funeral of Le Grand Buell was held in the Holy Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday. Mrs. Buell, who three years ago secured a divorce from Rev. John Witherspoon, married Buell for the purpose of reforming him, preached the funeral sermon. The pastor announced that it was the wish of Mr. Buell that his widow should preach the funeral sermon, which she had promised to do. Mrs. Buell spoke at length of Mr. Buell's life, in which she stated that he had enlisted at the age of 14, and it was when he was fighting for the preservation of his country that he gained the appetite for strong drink. She scored those who were responsible for granting liquor licenses in Holly, charging them with her husband's downfall. She talked for half an hour, and was listened to attentively by the large audience.

Wednesday was alumni day at the Ann Arbor university and hundreds of the "old men" were back. The classes of '70, '75, '85 and '87 held vigorous reunions, that of '85 being most largely attended. The law classes of '88 and '90 also held reunions. The address to the law alumni was to be given by Edwin M. Uhl, lit. '92, assistant secretary of state, but a few days ago he notified the law department of his inability to be present. The central event of the day was the alumni banquet in the gymnasium. Thos. W. Palmer acted as toastmaster. The guard of honor was Edmund Fish, '45, of Hillsboro, Ill. This was the first class to graduate and he is the only survivor of the eleven members. He is 71 years old. Another prominent veteran alumnus was Dr. Edmund Andrews, lit. '49 and medic '51, of Chicago. He spoke at the meeting of the medical society and in the evening was given a reception at the home of Dr. Vaughn.

The exact number of students who received diplomas this year from the University of Michigan is 931. This is 25 fewer than expected. The falling off was due to the large number who were "plucked" at the final examination, and also a rigid enforcement of the rule of the law department, requiring a year's full residence as a condition to a degree, kept back six whose record otherwise was satisfactory. As even those were also barred because they did not pay their fees in time, but will receive their diplomas later. But as it is, '95 will be next to '93 the largest class ever to graduate, and will be the largest in America of its year. The degrees conferred are: Bachelors of letters, 23; bachelors of science (in biology), 7; bachelors of science (in chemistry), 4; bachelors of science (in electrical engineering), 10; bachelors of science (in mechanical engineering), 11; bachelors of science (in civil engineering), 20; bachelors of science, 17; bachelors of philosophy, 53; bachelors of arts, 63; electrical engineer, 1; masters of letters, 3; masters of science, 8; masters of philosophy, 3; masters of arts, 6; doctor of philosophy, 1. In the department of medicine and surgery, doctors of medicine, 64; in the department of law, bachelors of law 296, masters of law 9; school of pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemists 19; homeopathic medical college, doctor of medicine 1; college of dental surgery, doctors of dental surgery 44, doctors of dental surgery 2.

F. W. Downer, proprietor of the Downer House at Galesburg, committed suicide by shooting. Downer was well known to the traveling public throughout Michigan, having been in the hotel business for forty years. He had met with business reverses of late and had grown despondent.

The third mortgage bondholders of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad have appointed a committee to look after their interests. Recently second mortgage bondholders began suit to foreclose the second mortgage as against the third. Negotiations are under way for a satisfactory adjustment.

William Chapelle, near Owosso, tried to flog his wife, but neighbors interfered. He then tried to cut his throat. He is in jail.

In the Circuit Court at Marshall, Judge Smith passed sentence upon the following named victims convicted of robbery: Charles Gordon, two years at the Ionia prison; W. Marsh and John Dorst, three years each at the same institution. The court is engaged in the case of Charles Ritchfield, administrator of the estate of Emma J. Ritchfield, deceased, vs. the Michigan Central Railroad Co., for damages.

Charles Rich, a well known killer on the Michigan Central, was just being escorted in Battle Creek several years ago. The case is being hotly contested.

RODE ON AN AVALANCHE.

Thrilling Experience of a British Columbia Citizen in the Northwest.

Henry Saunders, a prominent merchant of Victoria, B. C., has just returned from Alberni, where he has been inspecting various gold quartz properties in which he is financially interested. On his homeward journey he decided to take a short cut across the mountains, the snowy apparently offering a better road for walking than the trail. Some few miles were made safely and comfortably, and then a soft spot was struck, in which Saunders struggled to regain his foothold. At the same time a giant boulder detached itself and went tumbling down to the canyon. Released suddenly, the entire snow-covered side of the mountain commenced to slide. Saunders saw nothing but immediate and awful death before him, and in desperation clung to the side of the avalanche, which, gathering momentum as it progressed, soon had developed express-train speed and power to sweep down giant trees of centuries' growth as though they were matches. The trip of the avalanche was about four miles altogether, and it was accomplished in less than a quarter of an hour.

Saunders, at the foot of the mountain, found himself hurled into the Alberni River and against a submerged boulder with such force as to partly stun him. He mechanically exerted himself to reach the nearest shore, and did so. Mr. Saunders, in telling of his adventure of his return, said: "It was a very close call, and one I am not likely to soon forget. I had barely stepped on the soft snow when off it started, bearing me with it. I hardly knew what was happening until I found myself struggling in the icy cold waters of the creek. It is not a trip one would voluntarily undertake, for the quickness of passage does not permit of any admiration of the scenery."

HE WAS A WORTHY RULER.

Death of the Liberal-Minded and Wealthy Sultan of Johore.

The death of the Sultan of Johore, which occurred in London recently, has removed one of the most progressive of oriental rulers. The territory over which he ruled, Johore, occupies the southern end of the peninsula of Malacca, and has an estimated area of 20,000 square miles and a population of 120,000. The Sultan was born in 1835 and succeeded his father, the Mahirajah, in 1861. Several years ago he was elevated to the dignity of Sultan by the British owing to his unwavering friendship to England. He traveled much through Europe during the past twelve years and introduced into his own country many of the improvements he noted. In London he went under the name of

Albert Baker, and quite a sensation was occasioned there in 1885 by a suit for breach of promise which a Miss Jennie Mitchell, who at that time was known as Mrs. Albert Baker, brought against him. Jennie, however, lost her suit, on the ground that as the Sultan was a reigning monarch he could not be sued.

The Sultan was enormously wealthy and was inordinately fond of jewelry. In his far Eastern home he was accustomed to wear garments fastened with diamonds as large as filberts, instead of ordinary buttons. His fingers were at all times covered with diamond, emerald and ruby rings, and around his wrists were fastened massive gold chains studded with diamonds. From his wife, who died many years ago, he inherited \$20,000,000.

Her Conundrum.

It is often hard to determine a hint from "good wit" in the case of children, and some of their flashes of precocity seem not to be unconscious, but rather the fragment of some remembered knowledge.

A little maid of 5, who had been listening quietly to the puzzles and conundrums of the older children, seemed at last to divine the method of their construction and after some thought, asked:

"What could you get on a very high, steep mountain?"

The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagles' nests and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head. When asked to tell the answer she triumphantly cried, "Nothing!"

"But why?" asked the others, in a breath.

All Out of Sorts

Tired, weak and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia, and great misery awaits you if you do not check it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

Millions of Descendants.

A turtle of the loggerhead variety was caught on the beach near Grove City a few nights ago, which was a remarkable specimen, not only for its immense size, but dates on its shell showed it to be an aged one, and quite a traveler. One branding read, "St. Augustine, July 16, 1837," and the other was dated at Jupiter Inlet, June 4, 1878, which showed it had fallen twice into considerable hands and been allowed to follow the egg-producing vocation, instead of being converted into steak. It had just left its nest and was slowly crawling back to the water when caught. The nest was soon located and 183 eggs taken therefrom. After cutting the date of capture on the shell she was allowed to depart in peace, and it is hoped she may continue to fall in kindly hands, and the branding go on in the interest of natural history, which claims for that species 100 years of life. It is a known fact that these turtles never leave the water except to lay, and they lay from four to six times each during the summer, and from one to two hundred eggs at a setting, or from 500 to 1,000 during the year. Giving this one the lowest estimate of 500 eggs, though 1837 may have been her first laying, we have 18,000 eggs in the thirty-eight years. The hundreds of them that crawl on the coast during the season may give an idea of the great number of eggs deposited, and allowing that any reasonable percent arrive at maturity, it shows that the turtle will be here long after other game is gone.—Florida Times-Union.

Webster had a full, clear resonant voice, that could be heard by 10,000 people at once. His style of delivery was impressive, and his tricks of oratory were inimitable. Whenever he was about to make a telling point, he would pause for what seemed a long time, in order to secure the full attention of his auditors.

Let every man take care how he speaks and writes of honest people, and not set down at a venture the first thing that comes uppermost.

SIX O'CLOCK.

WEARY WOMEN WATCH FOR THAT BLESSED HOUR.

Help for our Working-Girls and Women Near at Hand.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

At the stroke of six ends the day's work at stores, offices, factories, mills, where women are employed. But their busy work at home, sewing, mending, etc., must be done after that time, and their work is never done.

All women work some for economy in the household, but the great mass of women work for their daily bread. All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties often quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhoea, and perhaps irregular or suppressed "monthly periods," causing severe backache, loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability and weakness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only medicine cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and cures displacement.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down, disordered stomach, moodiness, displacement of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause, fanned—will be quickly dispelled by the Write Mrs. Pinkham the situation of your trouble.

You can tell the story of the Write Mrs. Pinkham the situation of your trouble.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both under humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

PATENTS Thomas E. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No. 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BIGGEST OF ITS KIND.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900 TO BE A MONSTER.

Definite Plans Have Been Decided Upon—Cost Will Be \$20,000,000 and It Will Be the Greatest Thing in World's Fair's Ever Attempted.

Both Sides of the Seine.

The French Government has now decided on a definite plan for the great exposition of 1900. After spending more than a year in examining the multitude of designs submitted the directors have chosen the plan of M. Bouvard. This gentleman is one of the foremost architects in France and has had considerable experience in this line of work. He is the chief director of the Bureau of Architecture in Paris. The plan is on a far more heroic scale than originally intended and entails the demolishing of the Palais de l'Industrie and the entire transformation of present Machinery Hall. The Eiffel Tower as well as the Trocadero will re-

main intact with the exception of a few minor changes.

The grounds of the 1900 Exposition will embrace four grand sections or divisions which will be ingeniously united will nevertheless be distinctly individual. The palace and its accessory buildings of Champs Elysees, together with the esplanade des Invalides, will constitute the domain given to sculpture, painting and art in its higher branches generally. One of the banks of the River Seine has been reserved for the exhibit of the City of Paris and the other will be occupied by the various buildings of the foreign nations. The Trocadero with its subordinate buildings will take care of the exhibits of the French colonies and protectorates. The entire Champ de Mars has been reserved exclusively for the industrial exhibits which are expected to rival anything ever exhibited in this line.

The principal public entrance will be placed at Cours la Reine, near the Place de la Concorde, while the entrance of honor will be found at the upper end of the Avenue Marigny. This is the most central and superb avenue in the Champs Elysees, giving in perspective the grand dome of August and crossing the Seine by a magnificent bridge 197 feet wide.

The Only Permanent Feature.

Entering the gate of honor the visitor will find on his right the Palace of the Beaux Arts and on the left the Exposition Palace containing the retrospective of French art. These two edifices, together with the monumental bridge, will be the only permanent feature of note which will remain after the Exposition. The buildings as well as the bridge will be masterpieces of architectural skill, built as monuments of

the art of the nineteenth century. The bridge will be a single span of cast steel, 197 feet wide, with splendid piers of lace work of wrought iron in the most intricate pattern.

On the esplanade will be a series of palaces devoted to the decorative arts. The portion of the River Seine between the bridges d'Jena and des Invalides has received particular attention from M. Bouvard, who with his assistants expects to transform it into an exact counterpart of the grand canal of Venice. The entire length of the river banks will be made a fairy world of beauty, and will be principally given up to promenades with the of course indispensable places for rest and refreshment. On the right bank of the river, near the bridge d'Alma, will be found the palaces of the City of Paris, the palace of horticulture, with its vast conservatories, the palace of social economy, and the Congressional building. These buildings will be architectural, historical reproductions, and above all artistic in their grouping, as well as in their exterior. The palaces and pavilions of the army of land and of sea, as well as the merchant marine, will be constructed on the left bank of the River Seine. Here will also be found the buildings of forestry,

fishery, sports and their minor branches.

Electricity and Water Palaces.

One of the most conspicuous objects of the Exposition will be the building devoted to electricity. It will be a palace of glass, looking at night like a gigantic lighthouse. It will be in proximity to the Water Palace and these two buildings are probably to be the "clou" of the great show. The present Machinery Hall will be totally changed, both in its architectural aspect as well as in its use. The center of this vast place will contain a grand hall to be used for festival gatherings, while the wings will be reserved for agricultural exhibits.

The directors have under consideration a most elaborate system of transportation, which will prevent congestion of travel at any point. There will be elevated, surface and subterranean roads of every possible description and propelled by all known and many new means of locomotion.

The expenses are closely estimated and will probably be more than 100,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000). Of this sum has been allotted 8,000,000 francs for payment of the officers, workmen

and attendants of all kinds. Seventy-three million francs is to be spent on buildings. Twelve millions is to be spent for beautifying the grounds and seven millions is put aside as a reserve fund. Not less than 800 different projects and plans have been considered during the last year before the one shown in the accompanying cut was adopted. And an equal number have been presented, though not in any way considered, as they were all too fantastic or otherwise impracticable. The Parisians are determined to give to the world the greatest exposition that has yet been achieved by man.

Entered His Complaint.

"Am dis de place what dey complain?" asked a middle-aged colored man as he entered detective headquarters the other evening.

"Yes, if they don't complain too loud," was the answer.

"Den, sah," continued the visitor, dropping his voice almost to a whisper, "I want to complain dat my clothes-line was robbed last night. Yes, sah, while we slumbered, somebody dun come along an' robbed dat clothes-line in de mosts discontented fashion."

"Have you a list of de stolen articles?"

"I has, sah. It was one white shirt, sah—de only white shirt dat I possessed in all dis world. While we was locked in de embrace of Morferous some villainous pussion dun climbed de fence an' bore dat shirt away."

"Just a shirt, eh?"

"Jess a shirt, sah."

"That wasn't such a great loss."

"No, sah, not sich a great loss, but look at de principle of de thing, sah. If a hilarious villain am permitted to

dislocate a white shirt from a clothes-line with impunity, what guarantee hev we got dat de same pussion won't return an' abominate de entire Monday washin' an' like 'nuff plunder de domicile to boot? I hain't lookin' at de shirt, sah, but at de immorality of 'lowin' an unhung scoundrel to take advantage of de auspicious occasion!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Contented Javans.

The people live a great deal in public, and the poorer classes, instead of eating their meals at home, as in the manner of the unsocial Hindu, seem usually to breakfast and dine at one of the itinerant cookshops to be found at every street corner. More exclusive people may be seen buying the small packets of curries and rice wrapped in fresh plantain leaves, and pinned with bamboo splinters, which are intended for home consumption.

To stroll down a village street and watch the culinary operations in progress at wayside eating shops was an unattractive source of amusement—and very clean and appetizing they looked, though the smell was occasionally somewhat trying to the European nose.

The Javans, like all rice-eating people, are fond of pungent and evil-smelling sauces, and equivalents of the Burman

grape and Japanese bean soy are in constant requisition.

The natives, and especially the children, look fat and healthy, and appear to enjoy life under easy conditions, though they are, generally speaking, of grave demeanor and not endowed with the unfailing vivacity which distinguishes the Burmans and Japanese.

PHILOSOPHY OF A ROUGH MAN.

He Has Discovered that Any Calling Is Tiresome to Those Who Follow It.

He was a poorly dressed and rough in appearance man, but, nevertheless, he was something of a philosopher. He was plodding along Ashland avenue, near 80th street, when a young man overtook him and made some inquiries as to a street in that part of the city. The street was about half a mile away, so they continued to tramp along the rough wooden sidewalk together.

"Tain't so long ago," said the rough man, finally, making a motion toward a brick pile near the street, "since I used to pile them things for a living."

"Hard work, I should think," suggested the young man for want of something better to say.

"What a handsome Newfoundland dog you have."

"Lion opened one eye."

"Yes," said the mistress. "He is a very good dog and takes excellent care of the children." Lion opened the other eye and wagged his tail contentedly to and fro on the carpet.

"When the baby goes out he always goes with her, and I feel sure that no harm can come to her," his mistress continued. Lion's tail thumped up and down violently on the carpet. "And he is so gentle to them all, and such a playmate and companion to them that we would not take \$1,000 for him." Lion's tail now went up and down, to and fro, and round and round with great, undisguised glee.

"But," said the mistress, "Lion has one serious fault." Total subsidence of Lion's tail, together with the appearance of an expression of great concern on his face. "He will come in here with his dirty feet and lie down on the carpet when I have told him time and again that he mustn't do it."

At this point, Lion would doubtless have remonstrated if he could; but, being speechless, he arose with an air of the utmost dejection and humiliation and slunk out of the room, with his lately exuberant tail totally crestfallen.—Our Dumb Animals.

Oddities.

Corals are not found within the range of rivers flowing into the ocean, as fresh water is fatal.

Gold leaf of any thickness down to one-fourth of an inch is now being made by electrolysis, and according to invention, at such rates as threaten to extinguish the gold leafers' art.

On a side door of a room in Duley's house at Plymouth, Mass., was a lock which had given considerable trouble by not working properly. On being taken off for repairs and after being cleaned and scraped, the following inscription was discovered: "This lock was on the chamber door at St. Helena wherein he breathed his last who made princes bow and kings tremble on their thrones—Napoleon." The house is about sixty years old.

The power of continuing motionless with the lifted head projecting forward for an indefinite time is one of the most wonderful of the serpent's muscular feats, and is one of the highest imitations of the animal, both when fascinating its victim and when mimicking some inanimate object, as, for instance, the stem and bud of an aquatic plant; hence it is only referred to on account of the effect it produces on the human mind, as enhancing the serpent's strangeness. In this attitude, with the round, uninking eyes fixed on the beholder's face, the effect may be very curious and uncanny.

Don't Get Scared.

If you should hear that some place to which you are going malaria is prevalent. To the poison which produces chills and fever, bilious remittent and dumb ague there is a safe and thorough antidote and preventive, viz., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The great anti-malarial specific is also a remedy for biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney trouble, acidity and debility.

Monument to Marylanders.

The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is receiving subscriptions for the erection in Brooklyn of a memorial to the 400 Marylanders who stood the brunt of the fight in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.

Nicotinic Nerves.

Men old at thirty. Chew and smoke, eat little, drink, or want to, all the time. Nerves tingling, never satisfied, nothing a beautiful business goes a tobacco-cured system tells the story. There's an easy way out. No-to-bac will kill the nerve-craving effects of tobacco and make you strong, vigorous and manly. Sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," by Ad. Sterling Kennedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

The postoffice in India not only collects and delivers letters, but purveys and other articles, but acts to a certain extent as a banker to the general public, sells quinine and salt, pays military pensions, and collects the revenue accruing to the government from land and other sources.

"Good Spirits."

The words have different meanings to a spiritualist in Kentucky, and to an average man. For the average man good spirits depend on good digestion. How to insure good digestion? A Ripan's Tabule after each meal, that's all.

Honest proof is far better than doubtful praise; but where will you find the man who has got the nerve to give it? Or the one who has got the sense to take it?

A young gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's yellow hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth the bachelor; "it looks like twenty-four carats."

Halt's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The man who laughs when he is not happy either has something to sell or something to conceal.—Exchange.

Half-cured eruptions always recur. Eradicate them with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hair's Hair and Whisker Dye. Black or Brown, 50c.

There is a great deal of true religion in silent endurance.—Detroit Free Press.

Fon Whopping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. Dr. J. C. Davis, 57 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

Most men make up their quarrels with their wives in the way that Japan is making peace overtures to China.

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LOVE THYSELF LAST

Love thyself last. Look near, behold thy duty.
To those who walk beside thee down life's road;
Make glad their days by little acts of beauty,
And help them bear the burden of earth's load.

Love thyself last. Look far and find the stranger,
Who staggers 'neath his sin and his despair,
Go lend a hand, and lead him out of danger,
To heights where he may see the world is fair.

Love thyself last. The vastness above thee
Are filled with Spirit Forces, strong and pure,
And fervently those faithful friends shall love thee,
Keep thou thy watch o'er others, and endure.

Love thyself last; and oh, such joy shall thrill thee,
As never yet to selfish souls was given.
What's thy lot, a perfect peace will fill thee,
And earth shall seem the anteroom of Heaven.

Love thyself last; and thou shalt grow in spirit
To see, to hear, to know, and understand.
The message of the stars, lo, thou shalt hear it,
And all God's joys shall be at thy command.

Love thyself last. The world shall be made better
By thee, if this brief motto forms thy creed.
Go follow it in spirit and in letter,
This is the true religion which men need.
—El Wheeler Wilcox, in Independent.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT

When I first started in life it was as a salesman in the very small establishment of Mr. Brusie, stationer. It was not a very remunerative situation, but old Mr. Brusie was a kind old man, Mrs. Brusie a nice, talkative old lady, and Dolly Brusie often came into the store on busy days and stood behind the counter beside me, and just for this reason I would not have taken double wages with Mr. Throgmorton, the only other stationer of the town.

Dear little Dolly! she had brown eyes and a dimple in her chin, and sang like a prima donna. She had lessons from a German Fraulein and from an Italian Signor, and the old man quite forgot Throgmorton and his gift window when he sat with his handkerchief over his head on an evening and listened to her. The piano was old and tinkling, but none of us ever thought of that. Old Mr. Brusie and my father had been friends, and I was not a clerk only, but a privileged friend as well, and all the excuse I needed for coming every night was given in the words, "I want to hear the singing." Well, any one might have wanted to hear it, for that matter—not merely a boy who was in love.

Things went on in this way for three years, when one afternoon old Mr. Brusie, shutting the drawer of his desk with a bang, said:

"It's no use, Tom, I may as well give in. Throgmorton has beaten me. I'm not making a cent, and I shall break up. The old woman and I can manage on what I have, with only one child, and I can rest and stop fidgeting. I suppose Dolly can teach a little, too. There's no other music teacher in Hampton. But the old shop is a mockery, and I've known it a good while."

So that was the end of Arcadia. The stock and fixtures were sold out. Throgmorton bought the stock, and the shop was altered into a parlor; and I wrote to my uncle in New York who had promised to take me into his business if I wished it, and he telegraphed: "Come next week." And then one day I asked Dolly to walk down into the meadows and see if the blackberries were ripe. Before we picked one, I drew her to a quiet place under a great maple and put my arm about her waist, and said:

"Dolly, you know just how I feel toward you, don't you?"

She nestled up to me a little closer, and I took both her plump brown hands in mine.

"Will you wait for me a little while, Dolly? You will think that I am doing my best all the time to bring the day nearer when I can ask your father to give you to me?"

She said nothing for a while, and in the pause I heard a bird sing a whole song through. Then came her voice:

"Yes, Tom, I'll wait."

And we picked the blackberries, and went home again through the meadows.

"We'll not speak of it yet, Tom," said Dolly. "At home I mean; they think me such a child yet. I don't want to break the charm. In time they'll guess that I'm a woman; and they like you, Tom."

For a while I was bewildered in the city, then very busy, then flushed with the prospect of being rapidly advanced, and of being able to ask Dolly to be my wife sooner than I expected. I wrote her joyous letters. She wrote pleasant ones back to me. We did not make them open love letters, but both understood the love at the bottom of them. And so the months glided by. For six I had no holiday. Then a grudgingly given week was given me, and I hurried down to Hampton. I visited my old friends, and had a glorious time. Dolly was lovelier than ever. She walked over to the depot with me when I left, leaning on my arm. The train had not come in yet—the one for New York; but the other had set down some passengers from the city. One, a stout gentleman of 85, dressed in fine style, having given his portmanteau to a porter, advanced to Dolly.

"How do you do, Miss Brusie?" said he.

She held out her hand shyly.

"How do you do, Mr. Holly? Tom, this is Mr. Holly. Mr. Holly, Mr. Holly."

He bowed; and I saw that the fellow had such an air that I

hated him. How did she know him? I had never seen him before.

"Who is he?" asked I, in a whisper, as the porter called Mr. Holly back for directions.

"He has something to do with the opera, I think," said Dolly.

Then came the shriek of the whistle.

"All aboard!" yelled a voice.

"Good-by, Tom," said Dolly.

"Good-by," said I, and hurried away.

I thrust my head out of the window. Dolly was walking away on Mr. Holly's arm.

I made a fool of myself next day. I wrote Dolly an indignant letter. She wrote me a spirited answer. I demanded an explanation as to how she came to know Holly, in the next, and before my answer came to this, old Mr. Brusie walked into our place with her shopping bag in her hand one morning.

"I want you to take me to some nice store, Tom," she said. "If you can spare an hour or so. I'm going to buy a silk dress for Dolly, and she told me to tell you all about it, as you seemed to be upset."

I asked the permission necessary and called a carriage. Once within it the old lady began:

"You see, Dolly will need to be dressed handsomely. She starts next month."

"Starts for where?" said I.

"All over, mostly," said the old lady. "It's all settled, you know, between her and Mr. Holly."

"Settled!" cried I.

"Yes," said the old lady. "I knew you'd be pleased with the good news. She was singing in the choir, and he happened to go to church, and he asked an introduction and got it, and called next day. It's very sudden, very; but she wouldn't engage herself to him without our consent; and it's such a fine thing, that we can't refuse; so we've consented. She'll feel homesick, no doubt, away from us; but we mustn't think of that. I try not to," and then the old lady put her handkerchief to her eyes.

"She told you that?" said I.

"Oh, yes," said the old lady. "My heart was on fire, my blood was boiling, but I made no sign."

"You stay in the city all night, don't you?" I asked.

She said she would, and gave me the number of her stopping place.

After the shopping was over I went home and took from my trunk a little parcel of letters, a lock of hair, a ribbon—Heaven knows what trashy bits of treasure—put them in a large business envelope, and walked over to the old lady's boarding house with them.

"Tell Dolly that I sent her that, and wish her all the happiness that she deserves," said I.

"The old lady heard no sarcasm in my voice.

"I will, Tom," she said; "and do come to see us soon. We'll be lonely without Dolly."

So it was over; and the thing that was most terrible to dream of had fallen on me, and I lived.

Of course I made no confidence, and I worked as hard as ever. The work of a wholesale woolen house does not involve because a clerk is crossed in love. Bales and boxes and bundles went out and came in all the same; and what did it matter if I looked pale and lost my appetite, so that I did my figuring and all the rest of it correctly?

But one day, as I looked up from a box I had been marking, I saw a sight that made me sick with rage. Holly, and no one else, with his side whiskers and his glossy hat and marvellously square shoulders. He was talking to my uncle, and appeared to be on intimate terms with him. I stood still and stared at him. In a few moments he saw me, and putting up his eyeglasses, bowed. I made no bow in return. Then he came across the room.

"Don't think it's a mistake," said he. "I met you at the depot at Hampton, with Miss Brusie."

"I remember," I said.

"She's very well, and in a little flutter, of course," said he. "I suppose you've had letters?"

"Excuse me, I'm needed elsewhere," I said, and dashed away.

An hour after, my uncle coming across me, said:

"So you know Holly, Tom? He's not a bad fellow, though a bit of a puppy. He's made a good deal of money in the theatrical line. Married an actress and all that, you know. Managed a sort of cousin of my wife's two years ago."

"Is he a married man?"

"Oh, yes; why not?"

"Uncle Harold," said I, "you must let me run up to Hampton tonight. I must go."

"What is the matter, Tom?" said my uncle.

"I can't tell you," said I, "but I must go."

"Then you must," said my uncle; "but if it wasn't you, you'd never come back. Don't be longer than you can help, as it is."

I traveled on the night train, and reached the dear little brown cottage when the windows were golden in the sunrise. The old lady was getting breakfast. Dolly was milking; her father at work in the garden. It was a sweet picture, and I had come to turn its joy into sorrow; but better that than to let worse sorrow come.

"You, Tom!" cried Mrs. Brusie.

"Why, Tom!" cried the old lady; "you thought you'd see our girl off after all? You know she starts to-morrow?"

Dolly did not look at me, but I saw her face flush crimson.

"I'm sorry to say that I have come down with bad news," said I.

"Bad news!" said Mr. Brusie. "I'm sorry for that, my boy. What is it?"

"It affects you, sir," said I; "not me. I come only because worse would happen if I were silent, and I beg you to believe that I am actuated by no spirit of revenge. You may not credit me, but I wish that any other man had this to do. Mr. Holly is, and has been for two years, a married man."

I turned my face away from Dolly as I uttered these words, and dropped it upon the hand that rested on the vine trellis. I expected to hear her cry out in being bad news. For six I had no holiday. Then a grudgingly given week was given me, and I hurried down to Hampton. I visited my old friends, and had a glorious time. Dolly was lovelier than ever. She walked over to the depot with me when I left, leaning on my arm. The train had not come in yet—the one for New York; but the other had set down some passengers from the city. One, a stout gentleman of 85, dressed in fine style, having given his portmanteau to a porter, advanced to Dolly.

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"Ah!" said the old man.

"Well," said the old lady.

"Go on, Tom," said Dolly.

"His wife is a cousin of the lady my uncle married," said I. "If you don't believe me, I can offer proof of the fact. He is married."

"Of course I knew that," said Dolly. "His wife is quite a celebrated contralto."

"Knew that he was married?" said I. "I don't understand you."

"It's a great deal nicer for Dolly," said Mrs. Brusie. "Mr. Holly and she will travel together. But, O, dear! perhaps Mrs. Holly isn't nice. Is that it?"

I stared from one to the other.

"Mrs. Brusie," said I, "what did you tell me when you came down to New York? As I understood you, that Dolly was engaged to Mr. Holly and that you were buying the wedding dresses."

"Gracious me!" cried the old lady. "Nothing of the sort."

"Did you think that, Tom?" cried Dolly. I asked her to explain.

"Oh, dear me! Why, Tom, I have engaged to travel with him as one of a quartet. He has just formed. A foreign gentleman and our tenor at church, Mr. Motley, and Mrs. Holly and I; and I shall make a great deal of money, and—Oh, Tom, that's why you sent back my letters."

I opened my arms and Dolly ran into them without thinking of the old folks.

"You see how it is, sir," said I to Mr. Brusie. "I'm not rich, but I love Dolly; and if she'll take me as I am I shall be the happiest fellow under the sun. And for Heaven's sake, Dolly, don't mind breaking your engagement with that fellow. I don't want you running about the country, no matter how much money you make by it."

So the engagement was broken; and though my uncle said it was most imprudent, Dolly and I were married that winter.

LIGHTNING'S WORK

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in the United States in 1894.

In January no lives were lost so far as known.

In February 2 lives were lost, 2 persons injured and 50,000 feet of lumber destroyed.

In March 6 lives were lost, 8 persons injured, and 2 barns, 2 churches and 5 dwelling houses struck and damaged.

In April 14 lives were lost, 15 persons injured, 1 barn and 7 dwelling houses damaged.

In May 55 persons were killed by lightning and 84 severely injured; 12 houses were set on fire with a loss of not less than \$85,000; 86 dwellings, 4 churches, 2 school houses struck, and more or less damaged; 58 horses and 22 cows not in stables were killed.

In June 96 persons were killed and 102 severely injured; 69 barns were damaged not less than \$49,000; 49 houses, 80 cows, and 15 sheep not stabled were killed; 80 dwellings, 22 churches, railroad depot, 1 oil tank, 1 grain elevator, 6 mills and factories were damaged, the loss in the eight last named being not less than \$257,000.

In July 60 lives were lost, and 108 persons injured; 46 houses were damaged not less than \$50,000; 45 dwellings, 12 churches, 2 academies, 8 mills or factories, and 2 railroad depots were struck; 24 horses and 18 cows, 5 mules, and 8 sheep, not stabled were killed.

In August 78 lives were lost and 70 persons injured; 81 barns were burned with a loss of not less than \$129,800; 41 dwellings were struck; 22 horses and 15 cows, not stabled, were killed; 5 churches, 2 academies (one with loss of \$38,000), 2 mills, and 1 oil tank (loss \$20,000) were struck.

In September 99 persons were killed and 14 severely injured; 53 barns were struck with a loss of not less than \$14,500; 42 dwellings, 2 churches were struck, 14 horses, not stabled, were killed.

In November 1 dwelling was struck, valued at \$8,000.

In December 1 barn in Ohio, 2 dwellings (one in San Francisco, Cal., where damage from lightning is almost unknown), were struck.

During the year 338 persons were killed and 351 severely injured, 268 barns struck with a damage of \$407,500; 55 churches were struck, damage unknown; 261 dwellings and several oil tanks, factories and elevators, the damage amounting to not less than \$851,000.

Dangerous Trees

A word of warning is necessary as to the proximity of trees to houses. Many old-fashioned rural houses, as distinguished from the maisons de campagne, are embowered in trees and buried in luxuriant. They look delightful in pictures and sound enchanting in poetry; but there are drawbacks in every mundane sphere, and there are one or two little penalties to pay, even in a luxuriant land. The nearest tree should be several yards away from the house, and if possible, from every part of the house. We have observed lately, in more than one London suburb, where an attempt is being made to build dwellings which are at once healthy and picturesque, that houses have been placed within half a yard of old trees, mainly elms. Some of these houses are most certainly built over the roots of trees, and it will require a very liberal supply of good concrete to keep such dwellings dry.

A house with trees so near to it must inevitably be dark and damp, for the roots, which are the life of the tree, are the life of the house. The roots of a tree should be several yards away from the house, and if possible, from every part of the house. We have observed lately, in more than one London suburb, where an attempt is being made to build dwellings which are at once healthy and picturesque, that houses have been placed within half a yard of old trees, mainly elms. Some of these houses are most certainly built over the roots of trees, and it will require a very liberal supply of good concrete to keep such dwellings dry.

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FOR THE KITCHEN MAID.

Simple Rules in Dishwashing That Are Serviceable.

The following simple rules, as taught in the cooking schools, hung in the kitchen, and followed, may prove of value to the young housekeeper or the "new girl."

1. Collect knives, forks and spoons by themselves.
2. Put away any food that has been left on small, clean dishes, never leaving fragments on dishes in which they were served.
3. Scrape all fragments sticking to dishes or pans into a refuse pail or in the back of the ashpan and underneath the firebox, where they may dry out, and then be burned.
4. Arrange all dishes conveniently on the table, putting glasses nearest the dishpan, then silver next the fine china, beginning with cups, saucers and pitchers, and lastly the greasy dishes.
5. Rinse out milk bottles, pitchers and egg cups with cold water. Empty and wash them. Put any dishes used in baking to soak in cold water. Fill kettles and spiders full of cold water, and set away from the stove to soak. If left on the stove the heat hardens whatever has adhered to the sides in cooking and renders it harder to remove.
6. Have one pan filled with hot, soapy water. For this purpose keep the soap in a shaker made for this object, or improvise one by putting a few holes through the bottom of a small pail. Never leave the soap in the dishpan to waste and stick to the dishes. Have a second ready full of hot water for rinsing before draining.
7. Wash glasses first, slipping them one at a time sideways into the hot water, so that the hot water touching them outside and inside at the same time may obviate the danger of breakage from unequal expansion. Dry immediately on a clean glass towel or on squares of old cotton cloth, hemmed and kept for this purpose.
8. Wash the silver and wipe at once from the soapy water, rubbing any piece with silver polish that seems at all discolored.
9. Wash the china, standing the plates and saucers on edge in the rinsing pan, and setting the spoons right side up that they may be thoroughly rinsed. Scald the milk pitchers.
10. Wash steel knives and forks in warm, not hot water, scouring the blades, if necessary. Never leave the handles in water, as it tends to loosen them.
11. Rub tins inside and out, using sapolio if discolored, and paying especial attention to the seams of the double boilers. Set on back of range to dry.
12. Wash ironware inside and out with hot, soapy water, rinse thoroughly in clear water and dry. Dripping pans and kettles that have been used with grease may be wiped off first with soft paper, to remove as much of it as possible, and then washed in the suds, with a tablespoonful of soda added to the water. Granite dishes browned by neglect may be cleaned by boiling half an hour in soda water, then rubbing vigorously. Do this several times if necessary.
13. Coffee pots should never be washed inside with suds, but in clear water. Dry thoroughly on back of stove, wiping out with a clean cloth when dry, to remove the brownish sediment that is apt to cling to the pot.
14. Wash dishcloths in lukewarm soapy water, rinse thoroughly and dry after every meal, and they will keep soft and clean.

MARCH OF THE TROLLEY.

Electric Railway Making Headway All Over the Country.

With the past five years the trolley electric cars have covered so many localities that they are getting a great deal of the passenger traffic in the suburbs of cities and between populous country towns a short distance apart.

In Pennsylvania and Connecticut the courts have recently held that the trolley lines are not authorized to use public roadways for their tracks under the permission of the authorities until they secure the consent of every proprietor whose land fronts the roadway. This ruling checks the progress of the trolley in these two States, and yet they are making headway there and in other States, especially in the thickly settled portions of Pennsylvania. The Legislature has passed an act authorizing street railways to carry freight, and the Lehigh Valley road will equip all its charter branches as trolley roads for freight and passengers.

In Vermillion County, Illinois, a trolley line has been granted for twenty years the free use of public highways for freight and passenger service for a distance of thirty miles, paralleling the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, on condition that passengers shall not be charged more than a cent and a half a mile. In Michigan an electric road forty miles long is being constructed from Port Huron. It is laid with heavy T rails and will be equipped with standard freight and passenger cars. It will cost less than \$7,000 a mile to build and equip, whereas the cost for a steam railway would be between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

What it will cost to operate and renew the trolley lines the future will determine, but there is good reason to believe that this cheap, rapid and satisfactory system of transportation will be greatly extended in the next few years. The electric lines will be very useful in the farming districts, connecting them with their country towns and the markets and acting as feeders to the steam railways. It is not likely that there will be any serious discrimination against them attempted by the State Legislatures. Such measures would be very unpopular, and the steam railways will in the end find the electric lines such valuable auxiliaries that they will not oppose them.

This Cat Craves Approval.

"Mrs. Muggins" is a very good mouse, and occasionally she will catch a great big rat out in the barn, says the Cincinnati Tribune. Of this fact she is always very proud and in-

variably brings the rat after it is dead to the house, where every member of the family must see it and praise and pet her for being such a good, brave cat. The first time this occurred one of the members of the family took the rat up on a shovel and threw it over the back fence, but in a few moments "Mrs. Muggins" had it back again, again and again was it thrown away, but every time it was brought back. At last the two compromised matters by allowing the rat to remain just outside the back door by the side of the step. There it stayed all day until evening, when it was found out why "Mrs. Muggins" objected to having it thrown away.

The father had been home only a few minutes when "Mrs. Muggins" walked proudly into the sitting room with her head aloft and a big rat dangling from her mouth. She went up to the man and laid the rat at his feet, looked up in his face and waited to be caressed and praised. After she received the desired attention she allowed the rat to be carried away and cared nothing more about it.

Now the rats that are caught are always allowed to remain near the house until all the family have seen them.

Matches.

It has been estimated that every man, woman and child in the country uses or destroys six matches daily, so that the aggregate consumption of our population may be set down as 800,000,000 each day, or the enormous annual aggregate of 109,000,000,000. These matches retail at about 2 cents a box, 200 in a box, so that the retail value of the product in the United States may be set down at \$10,950,000 and the wholesale value at about \$6,000,000.

I am told that the wood used in the manufacture of matches is principally white and yellow pine. In the United States white pine is used almost exclusively. It burns freely, steadily, slowly, constantly and with a good volume of flame. The wood is soft, straight grain, easily worked, and its light weight is of no small consequence in the matter of transportation charges, which are unusually high on combustible articles. For the best grade of matches the choicest quality of cork pine is used, a variety of white pine, the trees being large and well-matured. A large match company, about twelve years ago, secured hundreds of millions of feet of choice, standing cork pine timber on the waters of the Ontonagon river in the upper peninsula of Michigan. This company now cuts annually upward of 80,000,000 feet of this timber, but this is by no means all that is used in the manufacture of matches in this country. Millions of feet more of choice white pine timber are bought every year and made into matches by a number of factories under control of this corporation.

The Harp in the Ear.

The majority of people are not aware, perhaps, says the St. Louis Republic, that each of their ears is provided with a many stringed harp, but such is the case. These wonderful little instruments are named after their discoverer, being called the organs of Corti. Each of these curious ear harps is provided with 8,700 wonderfully minute strings of varying length and thickness. The larger strings are estimated to be about 1-50,000th of an inch in diameter, and as short as a centesimal measurement, are only 1-200th of an inch in length. The smaller ones are so infinitesimally fine that no estimate of their thickness (thinness) has ever been made. They are, however, estimated to be about 1-1,000th of an inch in length. Musicians will tell you that when a properly tuned violin is held near a piano, and the E string of that instrument is struck, the corresponding string on the violin will also vibrate; so with all the rest. Now, the 8,700 strings of the human ear harp have such a wide compass that any appreciable sound which can be imagined can find a string of corresponding tone the moment it enters the ear passages. The sounds thus noted on the many stringed harp are instantly conveyed through the connecting filament to the auditory nerve, thence to the sensorium. Thus a knowledge of the sound is conveyed to the brain.

Eyes and Wrinkles.

The wrinkles that come about the eyes have nothing to do with the disposition, as the wrinkles in the cheeks do, but are rather due to lack of care of the eyes. Women, as a rule, pay little attention to the eyes, going from extreme darkness to the brightest light many times a day, a thing which invariably leads to shrinking of the skin about the eye. They wear hats that rarely shade, and they read by the last quiver of daylight. But the two items dwelt upon with most significance are the wearing of cross-hatched and dotted veils and the unfortunate dwelling in city folk, where the eyes are strained in the pursuit of ordinary work.

None of these conditions are sufficiently vital to produce serious trouble with the optical nerves, yet strong enough to aggravate the skin into innumerable wrinkles around the corner of the eyelids, or plow furrows between the eyebrows.

Regarding the remedies, the first to adopt is the cultivation of repose in talking. No other art is so successful a foe to wrinkles in any portion of the face. The next step is to wear plain veils, and when reading or writing, hurriedly never consider it too troublesome to lift the black film away from the eyes. Then avoid sudden transitions from one degree of light to another. This carefulness, with continual massage, delivered by two fingers on the lids and brows, will abolish or prevent wrinkles.

Hypnotism for Drunkards.

An English paper reports that at the Sussex Asylum eight cases (six women and two men) were treated for drunkenness by hypnotism. Two of the women were cured. The other cases seem not to have been successful. Two other cases were treated at Birkenhead, apparently with success.

A COLLEGE COURSE.

Its Value to Young Men Discussed By Dr. Depew.

How much of practical value is to be got from a college course by a young man about to engage in business or a profession has always been, and will continue to be, a mooted question.

It is generally understood that Chauncey M. Depew believes in the modern university, and that he is in about as close sympathy with the college student-to-day as when he was himself a student at Yale. But while Mr. Depew believes that the college bred young man has much the better chance in the race of life, still he does not consider the college training of these times altogether faultless.

In a recent interview in the New York Herald Mr. Depew says:

"In one respect the graduates of 1895 are far behind those of 1855. Few of the boys who will leave college this year will be good talkers. They may be as good thinkers as those who were gradually four decades ago—better, for all I know. They may be able to grasp business and scientific problems as readily, but they will not be nearly so capable of telling what they know or what they think as the older class. Why? Because of the decline of the debate as a means of training. There were debating societies in college when I was a student, and all the brightest men belonged and took part in the discussion. Nowadays few college students would think of stooping so low as to belong to a debating society or of engaging in a serious discussion of any problem. I regard this as a national calamity, which, however, is mitigated to some extent by the fact that while the debating club has been practically abandoned by the college boy, it has been taken up by the workingman, who, by its use, as he could by no other means, is clarifying his mental vision as to certain matters."

"As to the advantage of a college training in everyday business and professional life," Mr. Depew went on, "there is to say, in the aggregate, indeed, a great many of them, who seem to get through life as well without the knowledge and training acquired at a college as if a full course had been taken. Yet it is my opinion that these men, even those of marked success, would have done better had they been college



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

WITH FINE CHISELS.

Thirty Pounds of Stone Broken Up by One Pound of Wood.

At Bangalore, in Southern India, the quarrying of granite slabs by means of wood fire has been brought to such perfection that an account of the method is interesting. The rock forms solid masses uninterrupted by cracks for several hundreds of feet, and when quarried over an area is treated as follows: A narrow line of wood fire, perhaps seven feet long, is gradually elongated, and at the same time moved forward over the tolerably even surface of solid rock. The line of the general splitting of the rock is indicated by a pile of light wood, which have been left burning in their position until strokes with a hammer indicate that the rock in front of the fire has become detached from the main mass underneath. The burning wood is then pushed forward a few inches, and left until the hammer again indicates that the slit has extended. Thus the fire is moved on, and at the same time the length of the line of fire is increased and made to be convex on the side of the fresh rock, the maximum length of the arc amounting to about twenty-five feet. It is only on this advancing line of fire that any great taking place, the portions which have been traversed being left to itself. This latter portion is covered with the ashes left by the wood, and with thin splinters which have been burst off. These splinters are only about one-eighth of an inch in thickness and a few inches across. They are quite independent of the general splitting of the rock, which is all the time going on at a depth of about five inches from the surface. The burning lasts eight hours, and the line of fire advances at the average rate of nearly six feet an hour. The area actually passed over by the line of fire is four hundred and sixty square feet, but as the crack extends about three feet on either side beyond the fire the area of the entire slab which is set free measures about seven hundred and forty square feet. All this is done with, may be about fifteen hundred weight of wood. Taking the average thickness of the stone at five inches, and its specific gravity at 2.62, the result is thirty pounds of stone quarried with one pound of wood.

Origin of the Parasol.

The origin of the parasol is scarcely known, so great is its antiquity. A Chinese legend attributes its invention to the wife of Lou-pun, a celebrated carpenter in China, more than 2,000 years before Christ. Traces of it are found along the Nile, in the frescoes of the tombs at Thebes and bas-reliefs of palaces of Memphis and Nineveh sculptures.

It played an important part in ancient Greece, having been carried in sacred and funeral processions as a religious ceremonial as well as a protection from the sun's rays, and at festivals of Bacchus, who, it seems, of all the gods alone, enjoyed the privilege of the sunshade.

Toward the close of the eighteenth century great progress was obtained in the manufacture of small sunshades and parasols, they being quite light in weight and beautiful in decoration. In the public gardens of Paris were seen parasols of delicate blue trimmed with silver, light green relieved with gold, flesh tints and scarlet Indian dushmehs with bangles rough or delicately carved.

Our grandmothers' sunshades, from 1815 to 1890, were covered with colored crepe or damasked satin, with checkered silk, striped, striped or figured. Others had their beauty enhanced by the addition of blonde or lace, embroidered with glass trinkets or garnished with feathers, with gold and silver lace or silk trimmings. The fashionable colors then were very light or very deep, without intermediate tones—white, straw yellow, pink or myrtle green, chestnut and black, red or indigo.

In 1834 a full-sized parasol is described as being of "unbleached silk casing mounted on a stick of American bird-weed, with a top of gold and carved coral." Another one is "striped wood, similar top, with fluted knob and covered with myrtle green paduasoy, with satin border."

A dozen years later the fashion was to have them entirely of one color, white, or pink or green, sometimes edged with lace. This soon changed, the borders of figured garlands, stripes, blue or green, or unbleached cloth, or violet on white or straw.

Crinoid parasols came in fashion about 1860 and were called "Pompadour." These were made with folding sticks, covering of satin or moire antique and bordered with trimmings and streamers. They were embellished with gold and silk, and beautified with an aging ochraceous tint, point d'elence and other fancy. These folding-sticks were carved pearl, shell and horn.

Napoleon's Bad Manners.

Napoleon was rude. His manners were coarse, and when at table he ate as fast as he could chew and swallow, shoveling the food into his mouth with his knife and using his fingers whenever they came into more convenient employment. When talking to his officers he often, as a friendly favor, pulled their whiskers or pinched their ears. To women he was almost invariably offensive, sometimes uttering language so coarse as to bring a flush of shame to their cheeks and tears to their eyes.

Trolley Supersedes Steam.

An experimental run on the new electric road built by the Pennsylvania Railroad between Mount Holly, N. J., and Burlington was made Monday, and the results attained were highly satisfactory to President George B. Roberts and other officials of the company. With the machinery, new the trial run lacked some of the elements necessary for furnishing reliable data, but sufficient is gleaned to show that the days of steam on railroads are looked upon as numbered.